

# Colliers

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



## The Reason Birds Migrate

By WELLS W. COOKE

## The Surprising Desert

By T. S. VAN DYKE

## Growing the Finest Vegetables

By JULIAN BURROUGHS

## Athletics in the Army

By PALMER E. PIERCE



COPYRIGHT 1911 BY  
P. F. COLLIER & SON



# Get Exclusive Control of Oliver Typewriter Sales in Your Locality!

**File Your Application Immediately  
Territory Going Fast**

The Oliver Typewriter Company is rapidly extending its Agency System to 100,000 towns and villages throughout the United States and Canada. **Your town is on the list.** Investigation costs nothing. It may result in securing for yourself the local agency for the fastest-selling typewriter in the world. We make an Exclusive Agency Contract that carries with it the absolute control of all sales of Oliver Typewriters in the territory assigned. Hundreds who hold these contracts make thousands of dollars a year. The **agency is a business asset worth real money.**

## Oliver Typewriter Local Agency Contract Is a Highly Profitable Franchise

To understand the money-making possibilities of an Oliver Local Agency, just bear in mind that it is **an exclusive franchise**—a legal document, officially signed by this Company—that allows you a profit on every Oliver Typewriter sold in the specified territory during the entire life of the arrangement, **whether the sale is closed by yourself or by one of our traveling salesmen.** If you were offered a franchise giving you a share of the tolls on every Telegram or Telephone Message sent or received in your territory—**wouldn't you cinch it?**

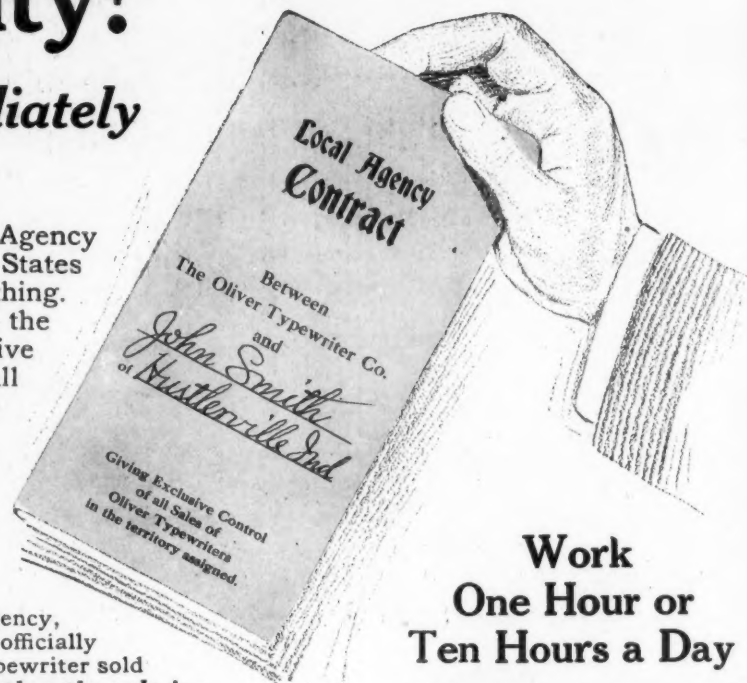
**The Telegraph, the Telephone and the Typewriter are three great agencies of public service.**

If your application is received **in time** and your qualifications are satisfactory, you get the profit on all local sales of the greatest typewriter in the public service today. A typewriter on which the patents alone are worth several millions of dollars.

## A Giant Industry

The Oliver Typewriter works are the largest in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of typewriters. Here are seen **acres** of machinery, manned by **hundreds** of experts, turning out a **finished typewriter every 3 1/2 minutes.** This stupendous rate of **production**, ever on the increase, is necessitated by the never-

ceasing **demand** throughout the entire world. Our manufacturing facilities have increased every year since our incorporation. We invest a **fortune** in new machinery and new buildings **every year.** The secret of this amazing growth is **in the machine itself.**



## Work One Hour or Ten Hours a Day

In larger towns and cities, the Local Agency for the Oliver Typewriter demands one's **exclusive time.** In smaller towns and villages the work can be done in **spare time.** Clerks, telegraph operators, accountants, cashiers of banks and other salaried men can **retain** their positions and take on this work **in addition.**

Clergymen, doctors, lawyers, teachers can easily make extra money out of the Local Agency. Merchants, tradesmen, real estate and insurance agents, printers, newspaper editors, proprietors of hotels, stationery stores and others will find the Local Agency for the Oliver Typewriter an extremely profitable adjunct to their regular business.

We don't want anyone to apply for the agency solely to secure a \$100 typewriter at our wholesale price, but only where, if the agency is given him, the applicant intends not only to use and endorse the Oliver Typewriter **but to co-operate with us in placing other machines in the territory assigned him.**

## Send Coupon or Letter for "Opportunity Book"

We are establishing Local Agencies just as fast as we find the **right men.** We have printed the "Opportunity Book" in order to give each inquirer the most **accurate and adequate** information. The book will tell you just what **we know** about the **opportunity** that awaits your grasp. It paints no alluring pictures of success to be won without **effort.** It will not appeal to **idlers.** It's meant for those who mean **business.**

Its message is to virile, aggressive men who fully understand that splendid rewards in **money and glory** must all be honestly **earned.** **Opportunity is looking you right in the eye.** What are you going to do about it? Send for the book **immediately.** Cast your fortunes with our 15,000 Local Agents **while the way is open.**

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.  
247 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago  
Gentlemen: Please send "OPPORTUNITY BOOK" and details of your AGENCY PLAN.

Name.....  
Address.....

Address Agency Department 247 Oliver

**The Oliver Typewriter Co. Typewriter Building Chicago**

## 17 Cents a Day Purchase Plan

This convenient Plan of Purchase puts the Oliver Typewriter within the reach of **everybody.** It makes a smooth path for the Local Agent. It **rings the door bells** of possible buyers—it actually **opens the doors!** Think of being able to offer the **biggest hundred dollars' worth in America** for **SEVENTEEN CENTS A DAY!**

The Agent can **buy—and sell—**Oliver Typewriters for **pennies!**

It's the most attractive Purchase Plan ever applied to **typewriters.** Its success is shown by the record-breaking sales rolled up by our Local Agents. The earnings of some of these agents exceed those of many merchants.

## The OLIVER Typewriter

**The Standard Visible Writer**

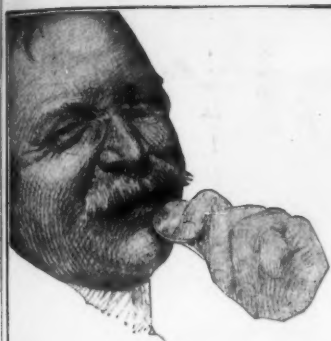
The Oliver Typewriter has no counterpart. It is absolutely unique. It came in a blaze of glory, bearing aloft a **torch**—the torch of "VISIBLE WRITING." Today, because of the Oliver, all standard typewriters are "visibles!"

The Oliver Typewriter delivers 100% of efficiency. It has a wider range of practical uses, a more extensive battery of **special conveniences** than any other typewriter.

**Primary Simplicity** is the keynote of this "Symphony in Steel." It has **hundreds of less parts** than its rivals.

This freedom from **complication** is the secret of its greater **speed and endurance.** It works with the smooth precision of an **automatic machine.**





You will be surprised at the number of your friends who chew gum if you offer your box of

# COLGAN'S

Mint or Violet

## CHIPS

"The Gum that's Round"

Staid, sombre business fellows, dainty misses, austere maiden ladies, everyone succumbs to the delightful fragrance and deliciously dainty flavor of Colgan's Mint or Violet Chips. They always fetch a smile.

Ten Chips 5c.  
In a handy metal box

If they're not sold near you, send us 10c. in stamps for a full box of each.

COLGAN  
GUM CO., Inc.  
Louisville  
Ky.



## SIDE TRIPS THROUGH PICTURESQUE HOLLAND

THE WONDERLAND OF EUROPE

VERY SMALL EXPENSE

From London } Start Any Time } 3 days  
From Paris } } 5 days  
From Berlin } From Anywhere } 7 days

QUEENBORO-FLUSHING ROUTE  
From London to the Continent

Shortest and Smoothest Sea Trip. New Palace Steamers, Largest and Fastest Crossing the Channel. Quickest and Most Convenient Route to Northern and Central Europe. Write for booklets and itineraries showing every detail of delightful tours.

C. BAKKER, General American Agent  
Netherland State Railways—Flushing Royal Mail Hotels  
Dept. C, 355 Broadway New York

## EUROPE

In Spring and Summer Tours to all parts of Europe, comprising Tours de Luxe and Long and Short Vacation Tours. Several itineraries include London during the

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V

Tours to North Cape, Russia, etc.  
Summer Tours to Oriental Lands

Inclusive Fares, \$150 to \$1270. Send for Program J

THOS. COOK & SON

New York, 245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Avenue, 563 Fifth Avenue,  
648 Madison Avenue

Boston, 229 Washington St. PHILADELPHIA, 137 South Broad St.  
Chicago, 234 South Clark St. SAN FRANCISCO, 689 Market St.  
Montreal, 509 St. Catherine St., W. TORONTO, 65 Yonge St., Etc.

140 OFFICES ABROAD Established 1841

Cook's Traveller's Cheques Are Good All Over the World



Men and Women  
Increase your income largely

growing mushrooms at home in cellars, stables, sheds, boxes, etc. Start now and sell all you raise at high prices. Visit our farm. Our beds pay big. So will yours. Write for big free booklet telling how to do it. M.F.L. SPAWN CO., Dept. 54, Hyde Park, Mass.

Greider's Fine Catalogue

of purebred poultry, for 1911, over 500 pages, 57 large colored pictures of fowls, calendar for each month, illustrations, descriptions, photos, incubators, brooders, information, and all details concerning the business, where and how to buy fine poultry, eggs for hatching, supplies, etc., at lowest cost, in fact the greatest poultry catalog ever published. Send 15c for this handsome book. B. H. GREIDER, Box 14, Rheema, Pa.



MONEY IN POULTRY AND SQUABS

FOY'S BIG BOOK tells how to start small and grow big. Describes World's Largest Purebred Poultry Farm; gives great mass of poultry information. Lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators and brooders. Mailed 4c. in stamps. F. FOY, BOX 24, DES MOINES, IOWA



March 11



# Collier's

Saturday, March 11, 1911



Cover Design	Drawn by Maxfield Parrish	
Sunlight and Shadow on the Winter Snows.	Photograph by John Kabel	6
Editorials		7
What the World Is Doing—A Pictorial Record of Current Events		9
The Profits of the Peligods.	Story by Richard Washburn Child	12
Plays from Across the Water	Illustrated by William Van Dresser	13
Looking Forward	Illustrated with Photographs	14

## Outdoor America, Edited by Caspar Whitney

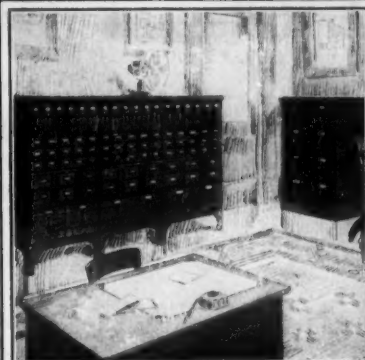
Taking the Plunge	Illustrated with Photographs	Ernest Russell	15
Athletics in the Army	Illustrated with Photographs	Palmer E. Pierce	16
Growing the Finest Vegetables	Illustrated with Photographs	Julian Burroughs	17
The Reason Birds Migrate	Illustrated with a Photograph	Wells W. Cooke	18
Roping a Lion	Illustrated with Photographs	Buffalo Jones	19
The Surprising Desert	Illustrated with Photographs	T. S. Van Dyke	20
The Sportsman's View-Point	Illustrated with a Photograph	Caspar Whitney	22
The Average Man's Money	Illustrated with a Photograph		32
The Newspaper Contest	Illustrated with a Photograph		36
Brickbats and Bouquets			37

VOLUME XLVI

NUMBER 25

P. F. Collier & Son, Publishers, New York, 416-430 West Thirtieth St.; London, 5 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W. C.; Toronto, Ont., The Colonial Building, 47-51 King Street West. For sale by Saarbach's News Exchange in the principal cities of Europe and Egypt; also by Daw's, 17 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C. Copyright 1911 by P. F. Collier & Son. Registered at Stationers' Hall, London, England, and copyrighted in Great Britain and the British possessions, including Canada. Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1905, at the Post-Office at New York, New York, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Price: United States and Mexico, 10 cents a copy, \$5.50 a year. Canada, 12 cents a copy, \$6.00 a year. Foreign, 15 cents a copy, \$6.80 a year. Christmas and Easter special issues, 25 cents.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Change of Address.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of Collier's will reach any new subscriber.



## Put Your Filing Problems Up to Us

Every man is constantly attempting to eliminate the element of risk in business, so that each and every year will show a profit. Therefore he introduces Safe-Guard methods in his office, which, though of a mechanical character, will prove both dependable and economical. The idea of using only Standardized Sizes of commercial papers, catalogues, etc., appeals to his sense of economy. Because he can also procure

## Globe-Wernicke Standardized Office Equipment

and thus solve the problems of vexatious delays in Filing and Finding papers, and at the same time eliminate the cost of made-to-order equipment, he naturally endorses a policy which makes it possible for him to always secure this kind of service. Let us show you how easy it is to obtain from our extensive stock Cabinets in Wood and Steel, devices to fit your needs—no matter how diversified they may be.

Agencies in principal towns and cities.

Where not represented we ship on approval, freight paid.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.,  
Dept. C-810 Cincinnati, U. S. A.

\*\*\*\*\*Cut out and mail this coupon today\*\*\*\*\*

The Globe-Wernicke Co., Dept. C-810 Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Please send me a copy of "Finding and Filing Papers" and your complete Filing Equipment Catalogue.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

Business.....



IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

8



## About Remembering

By ELBERT HUBBARD



**HENRY DICKSON**  
America's Foremost Authority on Memory Training and Principal Dickson School of Memory.

He can not memorize a date or a line of poetry. His mind is a sieve.  
Education is only what you remember.  
Every little while I meet a man who has a memory, a TRAINED MEMORY, and he is a joy to my soul.  
The manager of a great corporation never misses a face. If he sees you once, the next time he will call you by name. He told me how he did it. He studied memory-training with Prof. Dickson. He said a lot of nice things about Prof. Dickson, that I hesitate to write here lest my good friend Dickson object.  
This Dickson system of memory-training is very simple. If you want to enlarge your arm, you exercise it. The same with your mind. You must put your brain through a few easy exercises to discover its capacity. You will be surprised how quickly it responds.  
You do not know when you will be called upon to tell what you know; and then a trained memory would help you. To the man or woman whose memory plays tricks, I recommend that you write to Prof. Dickson, and if his facts do not convince you, you are not to be convinced. Write today for FREE booklet and facts. Address

**PROF. HENRY DICKSON**  
771 Auditorium Building, Chicago



Copyright

**Make your camera pay its way and give you a good income.**  
Here's an unerring guide to successful, profitable picture-making—A Complete Training Course 1643 Subjects Vastly Valuable to Every Camera Owner.

Instantly available assistance that will aid you to eliminate failures, to stop waiting plates and paper, and to get the success—THE PROFIT—you have a right to demand from your photographic efforts.

**The Complete Self-Instructing LIBRARY OF PRACTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY**  
gives you expert advice and successful methods of the world's greatest photographers. You have been saying to yourself how much quicker and better and easier you could make pictures if some expert would "show you"—would let you ask questions and give an answer right to the point. This is just what the Library is ready to do for you on an instant's notice. Just sign your name on a postal and say **Send the Book**. It will bring to you sample pages, illustrated prospectus, tell how the system pays for itself and how you can get your set on 5-days' FREE trial.

American Photo Text Book Co.  
316 Adams Ave., Scranton, Pa.

## We Train Business Men For Commercial Supremacy

Brainy men—men of purpose and ability—men of position and power.  
Law is the backbone of business. Buying, selling, contracts, partnerships, transportation are hedged about by legal restrictions. Without knowledge of fundamental law every business man risks legal pitfalls, error, mistake and loss.

For 20 years bankers, corporation officials, educators, labor leaders, city, state and federal officials, ministers, physicians, army officers have been trained by us for highest efficiency—greatest money-making power. They have studied at home or at office, in spare hours at small cost. Our school is the original and foremost; our methods sound; our teachers practicing attorneys; our study courses thorough and exhaustive.

We offer a Business Law Course and a College Law Course, both endorsed by bench, bar and law colleges. We want to send you the catalogue and "evidence." Write for it.

**SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW**  
169 Myrtle Bldg., Detroit, Mich.



## SUCCESS SHORTHAND

is written by Clyde H. Marshall, world's champion shorthand writer, and is taught in good schools everywhere. Learn Success Shorthand at your nearest school or by mail from us. For beginners and stenographers. Catalogue free.

**SUCCESS SHORTHAND SCHOOL**  
Suite 73, 79 Clark St., Chicago

## LEARN at Home by Mail



**LAW**  
Grandest profession in the world now open to you. No need to leave home or drop regular occupation. Big incomes. Legal Diploma—Success Guaranteed. University advantages. Faculty selected from some of the most prominent legal authorities in America. Positive guarantee of success. 10,000 students now enrolled. Easy Terms. Extremely low cost, payable as you learn. The besting of instruction now within your reach. Write for free prospectus and our Special Limited Offer. La Salle Extension University, Box 8023, Chicago, Ill.



## Copy This Sketch

You can make big money as an illustrator or cartoonist for newspapers or magazines. My practical system of personal individual lessons by mail will develop your talent. Fifteen years' successful work for newspapers and magazines qualified me to teach you. Copy this sketch of President Taft. Let me see what you can do with it. Send it to me with five in stamps and I will send you a test lesson plate, also collection of drawings showing possibilities for YOU.

**The Landon School of Illustrating and Cartooning**  
1424 Schofield Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

## Weekly letter to readers on advertising No. 9

**THE** idea that advertising increases the cost of a commodity is not sound. Advertising decreases cost because it increases demand.

As goods can be manufactured in larger quantities, cost of manufacture is lowered. When goods can be shipped in carload lots, cost of transportation is minimized. When goods can be distributed through branch centers in different parts of the country, loss of valuable time is overcome.

Advertising eliminates exclusiveness, which is expensive, and makes for general efficiency, which means a just apportionment of all factors.

Every step in a well-planned advertising campaign leads toward a *fair price* and the *protection of the customer*.

*E. L. Patterson*

Manager Advertising Department

## Chalmers' Talk, Number Three



This monogram on the radiator stands for all you can ask in a motor car.

**S**UPPOSE the man around the corner has a motor car and you haven't. He is your business competitor, perhaps. He saves an hour a day going to and from work, which you spend on trains or street cars. That, alone, is two weeks in a year. And it not only saves time. While you often go to and from work in discomfort, he goes always in comfort. You may travel in cold; he is always in warmth; you in bad air; he always in good air; you in a jostling, worrying crowd; he always in serene exclusiveness.

The motor car way is the better way—there is less waste about it, greater efficiency. The business man with a car meets more people than the man without one. His influences, those unseen strings which draw and hold business, reach out farther and into more places.

A Chalmers Car is a particularly good investment. It has been our constant aim for a number of years to build cars of unusual fitness and beauty and yet sell them at prices not unusually high. Not because we are philanthropists, but because we want to stay in business a long time and think that this is the best long time policy. So far we have been able to sell all our cars and we have made a fair profit. That is making a business success and it leads us to feel we are making the right kind of cars at the right prices. You can see these cars in any city in the country. Catalogue on request.



**Chalmers Motor Company**  
Detroit, Mich.



**\$1.00 DOWN**

## BURROWES BILLIARD and POOL TABLE

**\$1 DOWN** puts into your home any table worth from \$6 to \$15. \$2 a month pays balance. Larger Tables for \$25, \$35, \$50, \$75, etc., on easy terms. All cues, balls, etc., free.

## Become an Expert at Home

The BURROWES HOME BILLIARD and POOL TABLE is a scientifically built Combination Table, adapted for the most expert play. It may be set on your dining-room or library table, or mounted on legs or stand. When not in use it may be set aside out of the way.

## Stop Supporting the Public Pool Room

You can become the absolute owner of a handsome Burrowes Table with the money you spend each month for the use of someone else's table.

**NO RED TAPE**—On receipt of first installment we will ship table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and we will refund money. Write today for catalogue.

**THE E. T. BURROWES CO.,**  
424 Center St., Portland, Maine

## On the Dining Table

In all civilized countries.



## LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

has come into universal use. It deliciously flavors **Soups, Fish, Roasts, Chops, Steaks and Stews.**

A Wonderful Appetizer. Assists Digestion.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.



## THE BEST LIGHT

Makes and burns its own gas. Costs 5c. per week. Gives 500 candle power light and casts no shadow. No dirt, grease, nor odor. Unequalled for Homes, Stores, Hotels, Churches, Public Halls, etc. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalogue.

**THE BEST LIGHT CO.**  
7-35 E. 5th St., Canton, O.



**ELECTRICITY** BOYS! Get our big 112-Page Catalog. All the latest Voltamp Electrical Novelties—Motors, Dynamos, "W" coils, "C" coils, Transformers, Flashlights, etc. Anything electrical for the experimenter. Greatest line of Hi-tension Electric Hallways and parts. Catalog with valuable coupon sent for in stamps or coin. (No postage stamps.) Voltamp Electric Manufacturing Co., Rock Hill, S. C.

**PATENTS:** For facts about Prize and Reward Offers and for books of Great Interest and Value to Inventors, send 8c postage to **Pub. Patent Sense, Dept. 51, Washington, D. C.**

**Hahnemann Medical College**  
51st regular session opened September 27th. Laboratory equipment complete. Clinical facilities unsurpassed. Four years' course. For detailed information address **C. HENRY WILSON, Registrar, 3129 Rhodes Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

**CHICAGO, ILL.**  
**Chicago Beach Hotel** 51st Boul. and Lake Shore. Only 10 minutes' ride from city, near South Park System. 430 rooms, 250 private baths. Illus. Booklet on request.

**School Information** Free catalogues and advice of all Boarding Schools in U. S. (State whether girls' or boys'). **AMERICAN SCHOOLS' ASSOCIATION BUREAU** 935-9 Broadway, New York, or 55 State St. (Floor 15), Chicago





## Western Electric Inter-phones

### Increase Business Efficiency

They bring every employee to your elbow. They do the work of a regiment of messengers, and your office boy's salary for one week will pay the operating expense of an Inter-phone system for a year.

Inter-phones are needed in every business house having two or more departments. They are made only by the Western Electric Company, makers of all "Bell" Telephones.

Inter-phones can be installed complete, including labor and all material, at a cost ranging from \$6 to \$30 per station, depending upon type of equipment selected.

Write our nearest house for Booklet No. 7666.  
It describes Inter-phones in detail.

The Western Electric Company Furnishes Equipment for Every Electrical Need.

<b>WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY</b>		EVERY BELL TELEPHONE IS
<p>SAVE TIME AND FREIGHT</p> <p>TELEPHONE OUR NEAREST HOUSE</p>	<p>Manufacturers of the 5,000,000 "Bell" Telephones</p> <p>New York Chicago Philadelphia Indianapolis Boston Cincinnati Atlanta Minneapolis Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver Johannesburg Sydney Tokyo</p>	<p>Saint Louis San Francisco Kansas City Los Angeles Denver Seattle Dallas Salt Lake City Omaha Antwerp London</p> <p>WESTERN ELECTRIC TELEPHONE</p>

## Start Your Motoring Season Right

Enjoy your car to the utmost, this spring and summer. Protect yourself in advance against the dangers of skidding, and the annoyances of tire-changing by the old laborious way.

Don't stop short of the best for your own car—equip it right now with the preferred equipment of America's best cars:

## "Firestone"

### NON-SKID TIRES and Quick-Detachable DEMOUNTABLE RIMS

**FIRESTONE NON-SKIDS ENSURE SAFETY** on slippery streets. The mass of angles, edges, hollows and sides hold your car safe, as no other tire can.

Tougher rubber and more of it than on the tread of any other tire—more miles of wear—no metal studs to destroy the rubber—absolute safety from skid accident. All for only about 6% higher price than the regular Firestone tire.

After the non-skid lettering is worn down, you have a smooth tread left for summer use.

Can you afford the risk of not using Firestone Non-Skids?

Firestone Quick-Detachable Demountable Rims carry your spare tires inflated,

The base of this Rim is not split, either across the rim or around it.

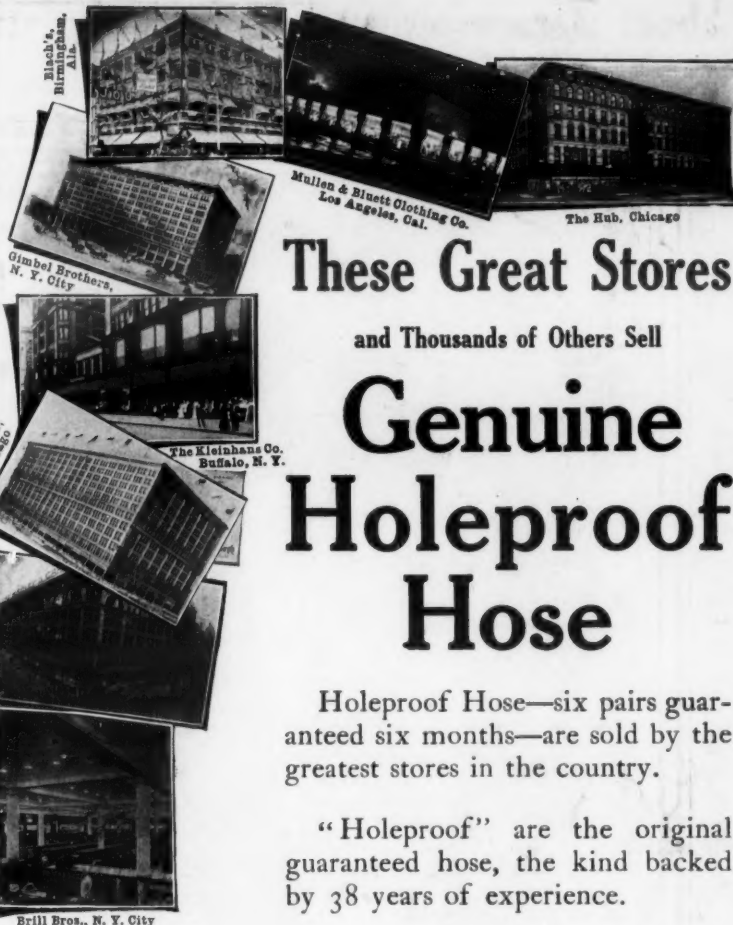
ready to substitute, rim and all for injured tires without loss of time, hard work or pumping-up.

The Firestone Rim is designed and made by tire experts—it has no split base to admit moisture and ruin your tires. It saves your tires as well as your time and effort in changing them.

**EQUIP RIGHT NOW** with Firestone Demountable Rims putting Non-Skids on the rear and saving your used tires for spares.

**THE FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO.**  
Akron, Ohio

"America's largest exclusive tire and rim makers." Branches, agencies and dealers everywhere.



## These Great Stores

and Thousands of Others Sell

## Genuine Holeproof Hose

Holeproof Hose—six pairs guaranteed six months—are sold by the greatest stores in the country.

"Holeproof" are the original guaranteed hose, the kind backed by 38 years of experience.

## FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

### Why Big Stores Sell the Original

The original has the greatest demand of any guaranteed hose on the market because of its vastly superior quality.

We use only yarn that costs an average of 70 cents per pound, while yarn can be bought for 30 cents.

But ours is three-ply, soft and fine. It is more pliable than two-ply. Hence the hose can be made at once lighter and stronger.

Then, "Holeproof" are made in eleven colors, four grades and four weights, suiting every man's preference.

For long wear in hose of correct style and good fit there is nothing to equal the genuine "Holeproof." See the assortment at the good stores in your city today.

To avoid imitations—amateur brands—look for the "Holeproof" trade-mark and the signature of Mr. Carl Freschl, Pres., on the toe of each pair.

The prices range from \$1.50 to \$3.00 for six pairs, according to finish and weight. Decide today to try "Holeproof."

Write for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."



Look  
For This  
Signature



**Holeproof Hosiery Co., 858 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.**  
Tampico News Co., S. A., City of Mexico, Agents for Mexican Republic.

## Are Your Hose Insured?



Sunlight and Shadow on the Winter Snows

Photograph by John Kabel





# Collier's

## The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers  
Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street  
NEW YORK

March 11, 1911

### What of 1912?

**M**ANY WESTERN INSURGENTS have no intention of voting for WILLIAM H. TAFT in 1912. If Governor WILSON should live up to his record thus far, and also should be nominated, they might pass in large numbers over to him. The same forces which are seeking to renominate the President seem, so far as can be seen just now, to be eagerly bent on nominating Governor HARMON. It is amusing to see how little the people have to do with it. The so-called Republican delegates of the South are confidently counted for Mr. TAFT. The triumph of BARNES in New York means that the President will probably have that State. The machine of his own State ought to be able to deliver. He is making a desperate use of the patronage in Oregon to secure delegates, as fully exposed in our issue of February 25. Probably this last move will fail, and States like Oregon, California, and Wisconsin, where the people are allowed to express themselves, will instruct against him. If he and Governor HARMON are the nominees, a large number of Western Republicans and Democrats will believe they have no real choice. They will believe that the great financial interests are to be satisfied with either outcome. Perhaps these interests will prefer Governor HARMON as the more able, consistent, and intelligent. In such a situation, what will the democratic elements in the two parties do? Our opinion is that in this case they will probably force Senator LA FOLLETTE to run on a Progressive ticket, as a protest, and in order to strengthen the Progressives for 1916. The result might even be so important as to create two actually different parties by 1916—a party favoring the power of money and a party working for self-government. If, however, WILSON is nominated, after continuing his present tendency and his present success, there will be no third ticket, and Mr. TAFT will receive one of the worst defeats in history. We do not, however, share the general belief that the President's renomination is an absolute certainty. It is possible that the prospect of a disastrous blow in 1912 may lead so many States to vote for favorite sons, or for some progressive candidate like LA FOLLETTE, that the steam-roller will be put out of order. The Republican voters may not submit tamely to having their candidate chosen by insiders without so much as a pretense of consulting popular desires. About the machinery of a steam-roller in general, and President TAFT's steam-roller in particular, a great deal can be learned by any one who will invest twenty-five cents in the March number of the "Review of Reviews" and digest the first twelve pages. As the policy of this review has always included support, wherever possible, of whatever Administration happened to be in power, the lucid explanation of how the Federal machine is being worked at present would never have been written unless the provocation had been strong. FRANK HITCHCOCK, it will be remembered, represented the Administration in the endeavor to persuade the legislators of Oregon to break their promises to the people of that State to send Governor CHAMBERLAIN to the Senate. It is now part of his job to line up the delegates for Mr. TAFT for 1912. Much will be heard of his efforts in the next fifteen months. At the present moment, if there could be a real expression by the Republican voters of the country about the next nominee of the party, we think it is undoubtedly true that Senator LA FOLLETTE would have many times the number of votes that the President could obtain even with his determined and persistent use of patronage.

### An Exciting Case

**T**HE "EAGLE" of Wichita, Kansas, during the course of its investigations into the police department of that city last year, discovered more than one case of what appeared to be cold-blooded murder which had failed to arouse the energies of its police department. One of these murders took place in a quarter of the city where a notorious gang had its headquarters. For a long time Government officials had been annoyed by numerous robberies of post-offices in Kansas. Their investigations disclosed the fact that the Wichita post-office ought to be selling more stamps, judging from the quantity of outgoing mail matter. Finally the chief of police and the president of a bank were arrested. The chief had been selling to the bank large quantities of stamps alleged to have been stolen from other Kansas post-offices by this apparently protected gang of Wichita's underworld. The bank president admitted buying the stamps at a heavy discount, but denied all knowledge that they were stolen. The trials of the chief and the president are to take place this month. Kansas, always suspicious of the "pull" of the higher-ups, is hoping that this time no personal distinctions will be made by the Government.

March 11

### Graham on Ballinger

**I**T WAS A WITTY, incisive, and just account of the Land Office outrages that Representative GRAHAM of Illinois delivered in Congress the other day. Adapting the words of SHAKESPEARE in "King John," Mr. GRAHAM imagined BALLINGER as saying to his assistant:

FRANKLIN, throw thine eyes on far Alaska;  
Its mines are rich beyond desire, and  
My friends do hunger greatly for the spoil;  
A vision of black diamonds ever lies before them.  
Dost thou understand? Thou holdst the key.

It was not a partizan speech. Mr. MADISON interrupted Mr. GRAHAM to make some of his points stronger, and Mr. MADISON is not only a Republican, but one of judicial and cautious temperament. Mr. GRAHAM showed the hypocrisy of BALLINGER in a hundred ways, none clearer than in this reference to a favor done for GUGGENHEIM:

When the Senator from Colorado made a request that certain arid lands be withdrawn from settlement for park purposes, where, on his own theory, did Mr. BALLINGER get the power to comply with the Senator's request?

The "private and confidential" correspondence which BALLINGER was carrying on with the big interests desirous of exploiting Alaska is in this speech brilliantly brought into relation with the Secretary's official acts, and will make dramatic reading for whoever cares to secure No. 56 of volume 46 of the Congressional Record and turn to page 2845. As to Mr. TAFT's part in this national drama Mr. GRAHAM asks:

If the President had known of this "personal and confidential" correspondence in aid of the exploitation of Alaska, a correspondence which was carried on at the very time Mr. BALLINGER was assuring him that he intended to have nothing whatever to do with the Cunningham claims, would he have written as he did?

Would he? Remembering the forged Wickersham report and the crucial document suppressed by the President himself, we can only answer with the query.

### Light

**T**ALKING OF BYRON, GOETHE quoted the words of the Apostle: "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal." The great German believed that SHAKESPEARE'S cheerfulness was constantly felt by BYRON as a reproach. GOETHE meant by cheerfulness energy and appreciation, not false values or the sugaring-over of tragic fact, as is clear not only because he chose as his type the author of "Lear" and "Macbeth," but also because, in placing MOLIERE among the unapproachables, he explained the greatness of his comedies partly by their bordering on tragedy; nor could a taste for the blinder optimism have allowed GOETHE to love SOPHOCLES first among the ancients. It is the "negative turn" in BYRON that GOETHE contrasted with the full spirit of SHAKESPEARE and the Greeks, which makes them stimulate and encourage, even when they tell of failure and of death. What MACBETH says when he hears of his wife's end is perhaps the most magnificent series of images ever hurled against the value of man's life; and yet the very grandeur and power of these pictures put new life into the reader, and leave him feeling higher worth in the world which he has heard so marvelously condemned.

### 'Way, 'Way Back

**C**OSIMO DE MEDICI was a great man. He understood the money power as well as we moderns do. If you wish to see how, read "Sketches and Studies in Italy and Greece," by J. A. SYMONDS, series 2, pages 216-223. Among other things you will find this:

If a man took an independent line in voting, and refused allegiance to the Medicean party, he was marked out for persecution. No violence was used; but he found himself hampered in his commerce—money, plentiful for others, became scarce for him; his competitors in trade were subsidized to undersell him."

Is not that familiar? COLLIER'S, mind you, has no intention of becoming excited about the money power. An excited man easily gets out of breath. Moreover, we are unwilling to join the agitators who do harm by unfair inferences and exaggeration. We do believe, however, that concentrated money has too much political and social power, and expect to work along that line until the pen drops or is wrenched away.

### Suppressing Fat Poets

**W**ALT MASON'S VERSE is so popular that in bound volumes it sells like a romantic novel and in syndicated form brings the author an income that would have made KEATS faint. WALT contributed to COLLIER'S a gay little skit on the \$50,000 verdict. Did

POST lie quiet? Not he. He drew his tomahawk. He started after WALT to get his scalp. The Battle Creek "Enquirer" was, until recently, one of the three hundred dailies publishing WALT's rimes. After his verse appeared in COLLIER'S, the Battle Creek paper notified GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS, who syndicates WALT, that it would drop his poems unless he stopped making fun of health foods. Of course, the order came from POST, who imagined that ADAMS would hand MASON a crushing rebuke, but ADAMS knew that if he attempted to dictate to WALT what he should write, he would be short a poet. The awful threat was carried out, the Battle Creek paper canceled its order, and ADAMS replied:

The time will never come in my business when I will ask a writer of mine to shave off anything from his or her writings that would mean the lowering of any of their principles. If Mr. POST thought for one minute he was going to get me to have WALT cut out his talk about "boiled sawdust, split hay, and chopped grass," he has another guess coming. I am surprised that Mr. POST is not a big enough man to take humor and gentle, good-natured roasts from a smile producer like WALT MASON.

WALT's voice may be stilled in the "Enquirer." But you might just as well try to shut off the sun's rays as shut off the smile capsules that WALT produces and which are on sale half-way round the globe.

Understand that I am in no way blaming you for this move, for, as a matter of fact, the small amount of money means little to me—in fact, a cancellation of this kind is hardly noticed in our office.

But I am sorry for your sake and for the "Enquirer's" sake, and for the sake of people in Battle Creek, that they won't get the chance to grow healthy over WALT's dope, and thus be in a position to eat more of Mr. POST's products.

The incident isn't important, but it shows how small a bran coffee man can be, and it gave us a chance to base an editorial paragraph upon the attempted suppression of fat poets by malefactors of great wealth.

#### Revenge

JOHN MILTON was a pretty good muckraker. One of his remarks in the "Areopagitica" was that he hated to be under an authority which could blot or alter what did not precisely accord with "the hide-bound humor which he calls his judgment," and he objected particularly to "an overseeing fist." The reasons impelling Mr. TAFT and Mr. HITCHCOCK to punish the magazines were sufficiently obvious. They did not attempt to raise second-class rates as a whole, but singled out the periodicals. Everybody knows with what deadly inefficiency the Post-Office is run. We know what millions of dollars of difference would be made if we had a parcel-post; if the country were not honeycombed with postmasters holding political jobs and doing no work; if the Department were conducted as well as a first-class private business. We know that Canada and England can carry periodicals at much less cost than the United States Government can carry them. If the Post-Office dared to have a searching investigation of costs, no periodical should object to paying what it actually would cost under proper conditions to carry it through the mails. Periodicals ought not to be endowed any more than any other businesses, but they ought not, on the other hand, to be assaulted by the Government in blind ignorance of the genuine cost, because it happens to be characteristic of the periodicals to be insurgent and to speak their mind. One may or may not believe that the plan was to wound as many periodicals as possible so badly that they would pass into the hands of the paper trust, and thence into the hands of Mr. PIERPONT MORGAN. Such large speculations are surmise. There is, however, every reason to believe that the motive was revenge, and there is a complete demonstration that the Post-Office Department is unwilling to undergo the test of furnishing expert figures. For our part we proclaim as emphatically as possible that if the Department will submit to a thorough investigation of costs we shall take strongly the position that the periodicals should pay the full expense of transportation.

#### Geography and Jokes

NATIONALITY MUST usually be considered in judging humor. The "Sheridan Forum" ("Subscription Price \$2.00 Per Year in Advance") of Montana not long ago contained the following:

A new "missing word" contest has just made its appearance. It is as follows: A good church deacon sat down forcibly on the pointed end of a tack. He at once sprang to his feet and uttered only two words. The last one was "it." Any one guessing the first word and sending in \$2 to this office will be entitled to the "Sheridan Forum" for one year from date of the remittance.

Some may find this funny. Others may not. All will agree that it could hardly have occurred to a German or English editor.

#### Queries

IF YOUR INTELLECT needs exercise, here is a lesson: What does Democracy mean? What tendencies has it stood for in American political history? Why was it the winning party for one definite period, only to become the losing party for another? In what way can its peculiar traditions be truthfully applied to the solution of contemporary problems? Is there any principle or underlying tendency in Republicanism which distinguishes it from Democracy? Does the difference in the parties lie in the greater readiness which the Republican Party has shown to use the powers and resources of the Government to redeem what were believed to be national responsibilities? This tendency has, perhaps, been indicated not only in its attitude toward slavery, but in its promotion of agriculture by means of the Homestead Act, its attempt to promote industry by means of a protective tariff, and by its colonial policy after the Spanish-American War. Perverted as its view of legiti-

mate national responsibilities may at times have been, it has at least shown fewer scruples about meeting them. At a time when so many Democrats might just as well be Republicans, so many Republicans are considering the possibility of partial or complete secession from the party, it is perhaps desirable to provoke a discussion of the real meaning of party distinctions. In our own opinion, the Democrats will fail again to hold their present advantage if they hark feebly back to ideas which were valuable when JEFFERSON uttered them, but are merely destructive to-day. Their only chance is to be more honest, progressive, and devoted to the people's welfare than the Republicans have been, and equally efficient; not to bark against the National Government's use of powers which in this age of telegraphs, telephones, railroads, and combinations of capital are necessary to its functions.

#### A Handsome City

THERE IS NO ROCKY MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY that shows more growth and vigor than Salt Lake City. The streets, laid out by the early Mormons, are broad and straight, and the modern buildings that are now going up will help to make the coming city one of the foremost in the entire West. The streets are filled with crowds of busy shoppers and active business men. This city, in the heart of what was, a generation ago, the Great American Desert, is now the common pride of Mormon and Gentile. It is a monument, which will be enduring, to the spirit of the Far West and the wisdom of the pioneers.

#### Friends of Dickens

"OF ALL MEN LIVING," wrote CHARLES DICKENS, "I am the greatest loser" (by the copyright law in America as it then stood). Our literary morals have improved since then, although, for sound or mistaken reasons, property in books, which a man creates, is shorter than in land, which he does not. The family of CHARLES DICKENS is now in difficult circumstances. The hundredth anniversary of his birth will come on the 7th of next February. DICKENS stamps are now being sold by stationers and booksellers. They are two cents apiece. If you own a set of DICKENS, and will buy enough of these stamps to paste one in each volume, you will be doing something to undo a wrong which our country did and you will be helping to give comfort to a family whose great ancestor was generous to all men.

#### The Burden Distributed

STUDYING MR. IRWIN'S ARTICLES, an editorial writer asks us this question:

Do you prefer the true news in a case like DOROTHY ARNOLD'S—or the conjectures and rumors you read, knowing them to be such? I think I should have been disappointed had my favorite paper stuck to the facts.

If you, dear reader, demand these surmises, decorated and flavored like the best-selling romance, please be not too hard on the newspapers for the space they give to private gossip and surmise, and the consequently smaller space they give to debates in Congress and to other dull and public information.

#### Farmers

THE WISDOM of the philosopher JOB, as well as a share in his wide reputation for patience, should be credited to the American farmer in these days when all the knowing ones—college-bred, self-made, and neither, with ourselves included in one of these classes—are assisting in a movement to improve agriculture. Rather a heroic picture the farmer makes: taking every variety of advice, silly or sound, in the best spirit, trying some costly experiments, doing a lot of extra manual labor, wading through much heavy literature. For an example of irony in the matter, it is easy to recall that railway presidents have been particularly free with advice to the farmer upon economy in management and the principles of conservation. Says the manager of thousands of coal-wasting locomotives to the owner of a field full of rotting cornstalks: "My good man, you ought to build a silo." The farmer's wisdom lies in this, that he weighs the advice and accepts it. Railway officials sometimes have more temper and less judgment. The farmer's patience might not sustain him so well were it not bolstered with humor. No other calling better enjoys a joke. We would pray some of the jokers, particularly the vaudeville monologue artists, to turn over a new leaf in JOE MILLER—the last page preferred—and then go out to take a look at the subject of their jests. In his Sunday meeting clothes, when he comes to town with his wife to hear MELBA, try to pick him out at first glance from the city men in the concert hall. At a cattle sale find if, on sight, you can tell the city stock-yards man from the rural customer. Go to the photographer's shop in a college town; shuffle some group pictures of departments; then see whether it is easy to tell the farmer's sons in the school of agriculture from the "engineers" or the "medics" or the "laws." There is a fairly widespread delusion that there is something desirable in appearing "citized." Why not reverse the standard? You see, on one hand, a young fellow in a soft shirt and corduroys and high-topped boots, with health in his cheeks and light in his eyes. The spring wind that flaps his wide felt hat brim blows over forty black acres that are in the boy's own name. For a contrast, out of a subway exit bounds his city brother, whose capital and resources are a rosewood stick and a new spring top-coat. His face is pallid with excitement at the peril of missing a minute of the act of a new Hindu dancer. Which young man should be the standard for emulation?



# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING

A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

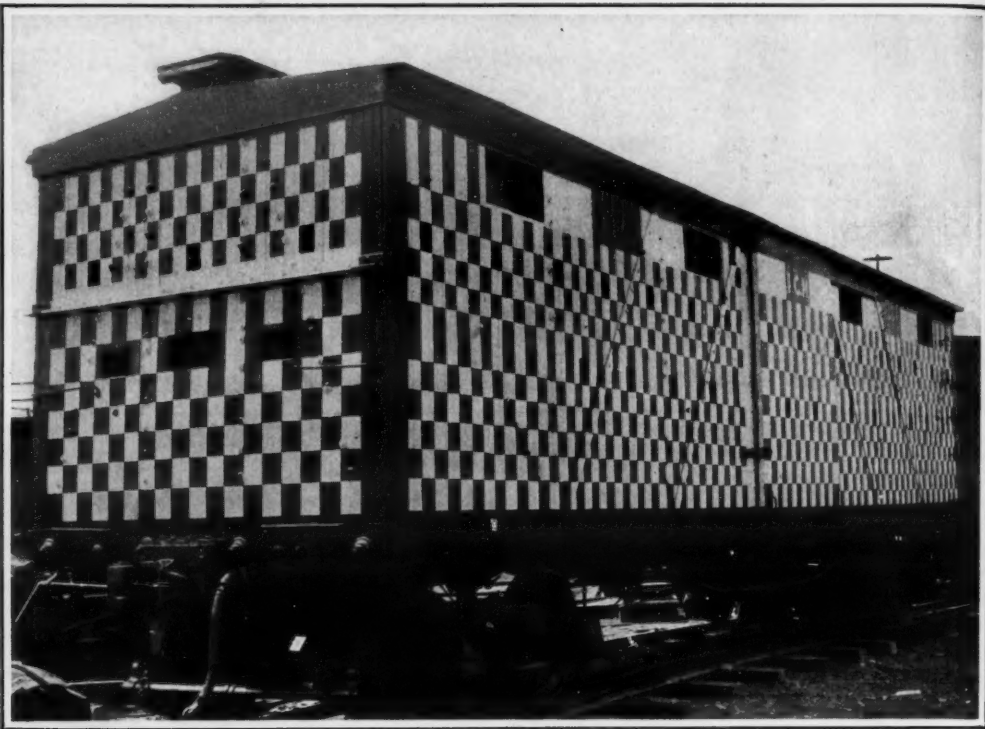
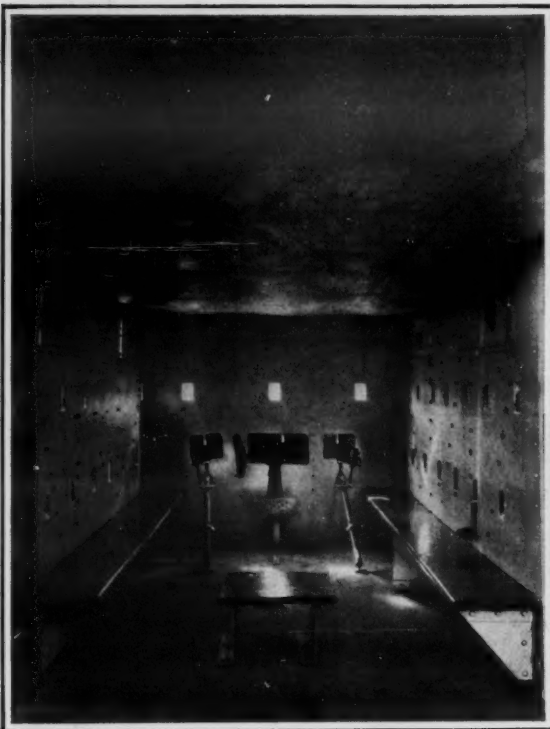


Photograph by W. & D. Downey

The King and Queen of England in Their State Robes on the Occasion of the Opening of Parliament

The Queen wore the great Cullinan diamonds known as the two Greater Stars of Africa and the two Lesser Stars of Africa. The largest Star of Africa weighs 516 1-2 carats, and for the coronation ceremonies it will be placed in the King's scepter, while the second Great Star, which weighs 309 carats, will be placed in the crown. Queen Mary wore the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, an honor held by but three women in modern times—Queen Victoria as Sovereign was head of the order; King Edward bestowed it upon Queen Alexandra, and King George recently made the present Queen a Lady of the Garter

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



The Mexican Government's New Military Cars Which Operate Between Chihuahua and Ciudad Juarez

The cars are ordinary freight cars painted like a checker-board to disguise the loopholes and are lined with half-inch sheet steel. Between the steel and the walls of each car is a space filled with sand. The car has twenty-nine loopholes on each side and six in the ends, which are used for rapid-fire guns mounted on swivels



The State Capitol of Wisconsin, now in process of construction, will be completed by summer



Thirty-six horses hauling a sixty-ton steel girder for New York's Municipal Building



New York Jeers at the Harem Skirt

THE harem skirt has met the same fate in the United States as in Paris and Madrid. The young women who attempted to startle New York with the new mode were forced to seek shelter in a taxicab from a jeering crowd which followed them down Fifth Avenue

A Thirty-six-Horse Load

SIX girders weighing between 50 and 60 tons each were transferred on Sunday, February 26, from Pier 1 North River to the new Municipal Building under construction. A twenty-ton truck was employed drawn by 36 horses harnessed four abreast. There were few manhole covers along the route left undamaged when the six trips were over. The new Municipal Building, in the construction of which these giant girders are to be used, is to be located near the terminus of Brooklyn Bridge between Park Row and Centre Street. The main building will be 25 stories high, surmounted by a tower which will rise to a height of 560 feet above the street. On the foundation, which extends 144 feet into the ground, will be placed 26,000 tons of steel

This

Making  
ity agr

OV  
21  
price of  
under  
Burley  
a resol  
tators  
tucky,  
ment a  
Some s  
done to

THI  
of  
campai  
ing an  
white p  
of brea  
exhibit  
stroller  
missal  
is giv  
"Take  
reading  
Mav

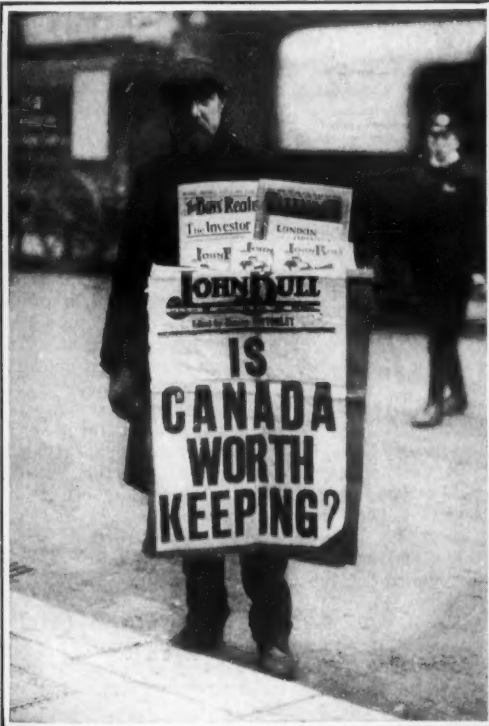


## A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



Grandfather and Grandmother Jex of Spanish Fork, Utah, and Some of Their Living Descendants

This aged couple, who are still well and strong, have living descendants to the number of 185, of whom 137, including four generations, are shown in the photograph



An Enterprising Salesman

Making capital in London out of the proposed reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada

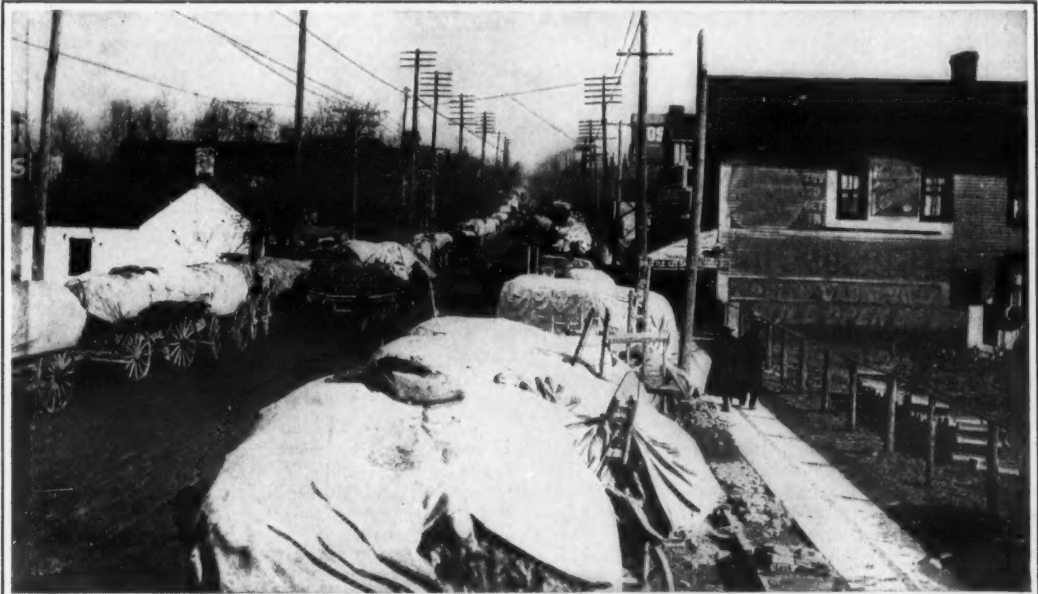
## A Mile of Burley Tobacco Wagons

**O**VERPRODUCTION — 50,000,000 pounds against 21,000,000 pounds last year — has forced down the price of Burley tobacco in the Kentucky markets to a little under nine cents a pound. Recently several hundred Burley growers met in Lexington, Kentucky, and adopted a resolution declaring for a cut-out of the 1911 crop. Agitators are going through all the Burley districts of Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, trying to secure a general agreement among the farmers not to raise a crop this year. Some seed beds have been destroyed, and nothing has been done to stop the agitation for further action of this kind

## Mechanical Lecturer on Tuberculosis

**T**HIS phonograph on a military reservation is only one of a large number of devices adopted in the national campaign against tuberculosis. Delivery wagons bearing announcements of lectures on the prevention of the white plague bring a hygienic message to every consumer of bread or milk. Street parades entice large crowds into exhibit rooms. Brass bands lure the Saturday night strollers or throngs of school children at the hour of dismissal toward the armory where instruction in prophylaxis is given. Trolley cars replace now and then the sign "Take this car to the baseball grounds" by another sign reading, "Take this car to the tuberculosis exhibit"

March 11



Loads of Burley Tobacco Waiting for Admission to the Warehouse at Lexington, Kentucky

On account of overproduction, several hundred Burley tobacco growers have agreed not to raise a 1911 crop



One of the Weapons in the Fight Against Tuberculosis

A phonograph employed on a military reservation to lecture to the soldiers on the white plague



# The Profits of the Peligods

*A Doctor's Story of a Man Who Provided an Industry*

By RICHARD WASHBURN CHILD

THE Doctor was round. His beard bristled metallically. He had a resemblance to a curiously shaped potato with outgrowths. In the early morning hours when no bad news from the chamber of the sleeping woman above meant that life was now struggling toward a final triumph, he sat in the gloom of Murdock's big leather chair with his hands clasped over his widest girth and his eyes shining, like a jeweled Buddha. He was silent—thinking, no doubt, in terms of bacteriology.

There is a strange emptiness of the world before dawn. All is hollow. Even furniture seems to feel it. Into this silent unreality and through the gray haze beyond the window came the first cock-crow. Murdock moved softly, disturbing the profound silence, as one timidly awakening a sleeper. You could hear papers rustle in his inside coat pocket as he filled his lungs. Then he shut his fists till, in the lamplight, they appeared as hard as door-knobs. He rolled these abnormal fists into his eyes and uttered a groan.

"That's all nonsense!" growled the Doctor, awakening to well-simulated anger. "Your wife is still sleeping. Ten to one she's safe. You heard the cock crow? Ugly sound, eh?"

Murdock nodded stupidly. He was extremely fond of his wife.

The Doctor realized the value of a counter-irritant in the nerve strain of just such men—big, healthy, phlegmatic. "You ought to be glad it wasn't the crowing that some fools make at the finish."

A layman would have expected Murdock to cry out. Positively he giggled. He seemed to know she would live; when one thinks about it twice, it is plain that the Doctor could not have indicated more strongly his opinion. It is fair to say, though, that Murdock's strong fingers, resting on a corner of the big mahogany desk, did tremble. Seeing them, the Doctor snorted, relit a dead cigarette and blew a cloud of smoke across the glow of the lamp.

"I always associate the first cock-crow with something worse than it," he said, dropping into his natural rumble and mentioning Death, his old enemy, with the insulting, impersonal designation. "Worse than it," he went on. "This cock-crow came once during the money-getting period of my game. It was when I was sending bills to the idle rich. You listen to this, Murdock. It's true. Do you good! Some of these sentimentalists wouldn't like it. They'd want to let it play on their emotions. Emotions! Stuff! . . . Put the lamp out. It's nearly daybreak."

"Yes. Did you know Peligod—owner of the Western United Glass Company? He was extremely able, a shrewd manufacturer, and understood corporations and their ins and outs in a way to make the ordinary man crazy with trying to follow what he was about with his holding and subsidiary companies and bonds and notes and all that poppycock. He learned that there was something else in the world later, and he turned to pictures. He had some good Turners. And the indigestion. They both attracted me. . . .

"There, the whole barnyard, wherever it is, has piped up now. Never mind. . . . I was about to say that his wife was much more interesting to me. And I don't know why. I wondered why, the first time I met her. They leave New York in the summer and go back to the hills above the river and the confounded glass factory, running night and day. Collective industry makes me angry. It's a personal peculiarity of mine. But I was saying, they have the same place there where Jim Peligod started out, only, of course, enlarged, and pergolas stuck on and kiosks and a Japanese rock garden—all at so much per for a big fee to a little landscape architect. I had to go up to see Peligod's dining apparatus and she came out when the trap drove up.

"Huh! . . . She was good to look upon. That was in the beginning of what I'm going to tell you. There was that look of eternal freshness that some women have; you couldn't imagine her growing old in a thousand years. And, as these new-rich people say, she was well-groomed. You know? A certain

trig look. Not the made kind. She looked as if she was born trig and, what is it you always call it, Murdock—statuesque, eh?

"She was young, rather. Perhaps thirty. You can't blame these young women with money. They dress like the devil and fling calling cards around and learn that champagne is the thing that brings the nice people to functions and try to wear their clothes to imitate Parisian ladies whom they wouldn't invite to dinner with the servants. They pretend it's all done for the men. The men laugh at it. Wickedness don't need all that red tape. It's what persists after boarding-school giggles have gone into the past.

"I had some chats with her when I was giving Jim test breakfasts and protein tests. She was just that kind. No children—plenty of jewelry. I told her she'd get tired of it and tired of herself. But then, of course, she'd have her husband. He drew a heap of affection from her. He was her ideal—fine appearance, easily tailored, as they say. Unlike me in that

dulgence. Then he had taken a man from the West to dinner for some big trade and gone through the common enough business of trying to eat and drink the other fellow's judgment into a torpor. The next Monday I had a long-distance telephone. Peligod was in a knot. A volley of quarter-grain morphins hadn't been able to dispel the sensation of green apples. So I went up.

"Mrs. Jim had taken a fancy to me. Possibly it was because I never told her she was beautiful or because I never talked to her unless I had an idea of some kind. She told me once that I showed my peasant ancestry by not being silly. She was getting tired of her game, I think. I shan't forget, though, how she looked that Monday. Care free! Absolutely care free! Maybe a deception. But perfect. So fresh! Eternal youth! And a sort of sophisticated innocence.

"You do not know the place? Well, you drive out of the town in a minute. Most of it is on the other side of the track anyhow. Then you are in scrub-oak woods. It is only on top of that first rise that you come to another group of buildings. They are

mere boxes. Tomato cans with geraniums in the yards. All the earth is packed hard, hard! A red clay and gravel. Half the window-blinds are shut where workers on the night-shift are sleeping. She explained it to me, smiling sweetly. It's an ugly corner. It contrasted with her trigness.

"It was there we met the company store's delivery wagon—a man beating the horse into foam up the hill. I remembered that Peligod had told me that the store was a big success. Paid over forty per cent! And the sale of canned milk gave the biggest profit. The wagon nearly ran into us and then stopped before one of the houses. There was something on the floor of the wagon. They'd put a piece of bagging over it. And when they took it out I saw it was a boy. He was twelve or thirteen. His leg had been burnt at the

factory. Molten glass. Instinctively he tried to stand up. He seemed to want to cause as little trouble as possible. The shocking thing about him was his silence. Not a groan. Perhaps he had used up his voice. His eyes were staring a bit.

"The matter needed little explanation. Mrs. Peligod reached for the whip—an expensive whip. Her first idea was to get away. It indicated that the suggestion of hardness that showed sometimes about her mouth did not mean that she was immune. And then she changed her mind and pulled up the reins, half viciously brought the sleek bay to a stop and insisted that I get out with her.

"There was a local doctor that came on the wagon seat. He didn't look very interesting. I thought he was a factory watchman. Afterward I found out that his services in such cases were free, the idea being to have all the expert evidence in the hands of the company in case of a damage suit. You understand how wise it is! He helped to carry the boy in.

"The mother met them on the step. She'd been washing. Her arms were thin and covered with suds. Her shadow was purple across the doorstep and she threw her head back and screamed many times—like a mother wolf, one would say. Mrs. Peligod caught her by the wrist with that finely kept hand of hers and told her to be quiet. And when the creature looked around and saw who it was, she closed her jaws. I must say she looked sullen and ungrateful.

"I could do nothing and I said so. 'Not only the burn,' said Mrs. Peligod to me, with a momentary loss of her poise, 'but he looks so thin—so white—so old!'

"Perhaps tubercular—badly nourished," I said.

"She turned to the mother. 'Hasn't he had good food?' she asked. And then the other looked at her rather stupidly, you know, and threw her head back again. I thought she was going to scream some more. But she laughed—very good-naturedly, I thought. When we went across the coal ashes that made a path to the road, we heard the doctor explaining to her how it happened. 'It was all his fault—the little fool,' I heard him say. He was earning his salary.



He'd sit out on that big terrace and look contentedly at his factory down there in the valley

respect. Besides, he was smooth. Good hypocrites—the real artists—attract women, and Peligod was successful, and he could talk roughly to servants, hotel waiters, and workmen, and in many of these little ways was a gentleman. She was extremely fond of him anyhow.

"He was fond of her, too. He took a lot of pride in seeing her satisfaction in his business success. I've heard him run on at breakfast. He didn't say anything about the way he and Cawkins got control of the Western's various plants by washing the stock down or the way they have of keeping wages low by fake welfare schemes or about the number of poor little devils, twelve or thirteen years old, that show the profit in their bottle and carboy factories. He'd got used to those ideas. I've seen him sit out on that big, vine-surrounded terrace and look out across the rolling country that held the river and its haze in the bottom like a bit of water held in the palm of a big, upturned hand, and I've seen him look finally at his factory down there in the valley. It's a kind of hot, hissing place. But he evidently could see beauty in it. He'd look contented and happy and reach on to one of those wicker tables for a big, long, maravilla cigar with his own band on it, and nip the end. Oh, his very motions, slow and luxurious, were contented. He never knew how it would hit him!

"I SUPPOSE it was by chance I saw the opening. Yet, of course, there's the possibility that some design works these things out and sometimes insists upon a spectator. I may have been piqued because I'm used to observing—used to observing sequence of facts—used to rejecting any guesses. Anyhow I've never taken this business for more than its worth. You will see. . . .

"Excuse me. Yes, yes. I thought I heard the nurse upstairs. It was only the new morning wind and these blinds of yours, Murdock. . . . What was I saying? Oh, it was in August. Peligod had been coming to the city every Monday to see me. I had really tinkered his stomach into shape for more in-



"I thought that Mrs. Peligod was a bit unnerved. The horse seemed to know it. He cut up capers in those woods below the Peligod estate and she had to use her arms enough to start up the odor of the rather nice perfume she uses. I remember, too, she said to me as we got out: 'I loathe that smell of cabbage and soap-suds.'"

"Do you know, I expected she would completely forget it. She was planning a rather brilliant house party with one of those shameless women novel writers that trade their company for free board and the éclat of the thing. But she seemed to remember. She remarked to me the next day that the little boy had a peculiar white beauty. And I found out before I went that afternoon she had been down to take some things—among them a bottle of French anchovies!"

"What is tubercular necrosis?" she asked. "I think I've heard of it."

"I told her. I told her how it got into bones and that sometimes it could not be checked—was fatal. I told her that it was perhaps at its worst in the hip bones."

"How extraordinary!" she said. "That is where this boy is affected."

"Who told you?" I asked her. "Where did you learn the name necrosis?"



The mother met them on the step and threw back her head and screamed

"Why," she said, "I can't begin to tell you how funny it was. The woman had it written on a card and set up on a shelf over the stove—just as if it was an ornament for the neighbors to see, you know. Then this burn! Doesn't it seem unlucky?"

"It must have started a realization. She was in

"She seemed puzzled. 'I must tell you a strange thing,' she said. 'I can not understand it. I have become extraordinarily fond of the boy. I can not conceive of his dying. I insist that he shall not. But somehow—'

"I waited for her to go on. 'Somehow?' I repeated.

(Continued on page 30)

## Plays from Across the Water

*A Barrie Playlet, an English Comedy at The New Theater, and a Hungarian Farce*

By SIDNEY ROGERS COOK

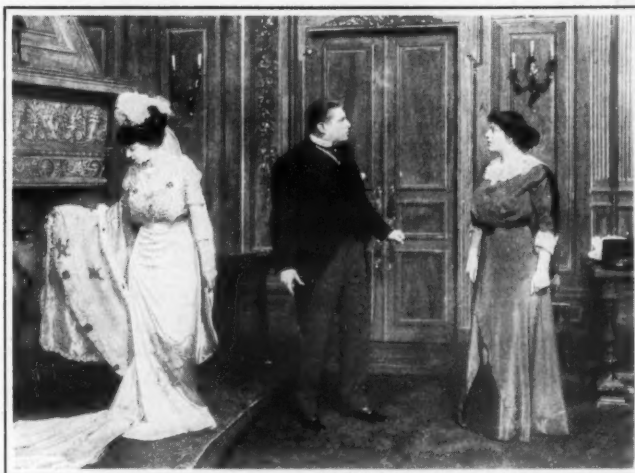
MR. WALKLEY, the dramatic critic of the London "Times," once wrote: "The charm of a genuine Barrie, while it is undeniable, is at the same time not very easily explicable. In the ultimate analysis I believe that the pleasure of a genuine Barrie will be found not so much in what the work—whether novel or play—says as in what it implies."

Although he was speaking of the Barrie of ten years ago, it is as true of the Barrie of to-day. Take the germinal idea of one of his plays, and let it be developed by any other playwright, and it would no more approach the Barrie product in charm—no other single word in our language seems to convey the idea—than an art student's copy would approach a Corot. It might be more convincing, more powerful, or even more profound, but it would not contain a fraction of that irresistible something which permeates the atmosphere of all Barrie's work and which so endears him to his public.

The story of "The Twelve-Pound Look" is quickly told. A rebellious wife, unable to endure the smug self-sufficiency of her rich and vulgar husband, deserted him to fight her battle of life alone, and fourteen years later, in the capacity of a typist, is unexpectedly summoned to the palatial home of her former lord to acknowledge letters of congratulation on his approaching knighthood. She had left a note conveying the idea that she had eloped, and failed to defend the resulting divorce suit. And now Mr. Sims would know who it was that won his first wife from him, and she tells him that it was his worship of the god Success, his unbearable egotism, and "his fat dinners, his fat diamonds, and his fat friends" that drove her to live with real men and women who were not successes but who were very human.

### A £12 Husband

HE CAN NOT comprehend a woman's leaving him and the things he could give her for the life of a typist. "Why, I am worth a quarter of a million!" he boasts, and she retorts that his value in her eyes was exactly twelve pounds, the cost of the typewriting machine through which she won her freedom. And she adds: "If I were a husband, I would often watch my wife quietly to see if the twelve-pound look wasn't coming into her eyes."



A Scene from Barrie's "The £12 Look"

It is all very delightful satire, subtle, concise, and whimsical, and it is delightfully acted by Miss Barrymore, Mr. Charles Dalton as the arrogant

Harry Sims, and Mrs. Sam Sothorn as his second wife.

This play is recommended to all Americans, but especially to the prosperous vulgarians who make this country the laughing stock of Europe, and to the money-mad climbers who in their lust for social and financial success lose the only worth-while thing in life.

"The Twelve-Pound Look" is preceded by "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire," in which Miss Barrymore first played five years ago. A review which appeared in these columns at that time said of her:

"The desperation of Miss Barrymore's attempts to escape from her own personality reaches the point in this last play of powdering her hair to a middle-aged grayness and assuming a rôle originally written for Miss Ellen Terry in these last days of her long career."

In the four years which have passed since the above was written Miss Barrymore has matured both in her person and in her art, and now she does not have to powder her hair to give plausibility to her impersonation; but she does endow her present Alice with a maternal understanding and tenderness which she hardly suggested five years ago. She has at last fully outgrown her personality, and emerges a full-blown actress, the experience of the last years having brought sincerity and range to her art.

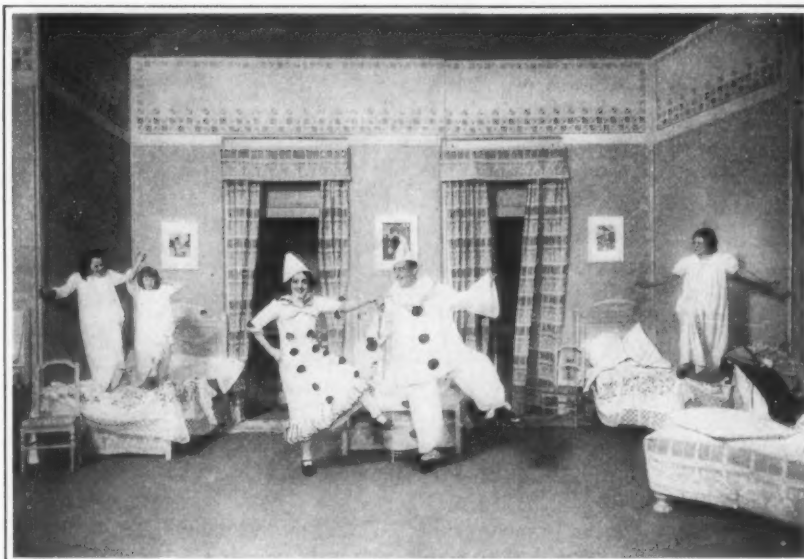
### The Drama's Code of Ethics

"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER," by George Paston (Miss E. M. Symonds), was produced by Gerald du Maurier at Wyndham's Theater, London, six months ago, where it is still playing to crowded houses. The New Theater's rendering also seems to have gained favor, for the production has been transferred to a Broadway theater for an indefinite engagement.

There is no denying that the piece is splendidly mounted—the settings are beautiful and appropriate—the acting is finished; and, as a matter of fact, The New Theater by an excellent production has saved a play which, less ably produced, could hardly have stood the test of representation.

"Nobody's Daughter" is a woman's play—the speeches of the characters and the motivation of the action are shot through with feminine logic and feminine ethics.

(Continued on page 28)



Mici (Laurette Taylor) and Horkoy (Charles Cherry) and three of the Seven Sisters

# Looking Forward

By MARK SULLIVAN

*"Tariff reform will not be settled until it is honestly and fairly settled in the interest and to the benefit of a long-suffering public."*—FROM GROVER CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE CONCERNING THE TARIFF OF 1893

**F**OR the first time in sixteen years the Democratic Party has charge of the Lower House of Congress. The Republicans have been turned out and the Democrats placed in power by the people on a single issue—the tariff. The Democrats understand perfectly the nature of their mandate from the country and have made their preparations for tariff reduction with skill and expedition. They have selected a Ways and Means Committee more full of promise than any other Ways and Means Committee since 1845. These men are charged with a heavy responsibility and will bulk large in the public eye for the next two years:

Oscar W. Underwood of Ala., Chairman.	W. S. Hammond of Wetonwan Co., Minn.
D. W. Shackelford of Jefferson City, Mo.	Cordell Hull of Jackson Co., Tenn.
Ollie M. James of Crittenden Co., Ky.	Choice B. Randell of Sherman, Texas.
Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton, Ill.	Andrew J. Peters of Boston, Mass.
A. Mitchell Palmer of Stroudsburg, Pa.	Lincoln Dixon of Jennings Co., Ind.
William Hughes of Paterson, N. J.	William G. Brantley of Brunswick, Ga.
Claude Kitchin of Halifax Co., N. C.	Francis Burton Harrison of N. Y. City.

Thirteen out of these fourteen men are on this Committee with the single purpose of reducing the tariff in the interests of the people. No similar statement could be made of any other Ways and Means Committee of recent years. It is not packed, as has been the case with Republican Ways and Means Committees, with frank representatives of special interests—Dalzell, representing steel; Fordney, lumber; Broussard, sugar; and so on. That condition, it is reasonable to hope, has passed forever. The new Ways and Means Committee of the Democratic Party begins its work entitled to the complete confidence of the people.

## The Age of Achievement in Public Life

**T**HE new Democratic Ways and Means Committee, with the additional prerogatives that have been conferred upon it, is about the most powerful group of men in American public life, always excepting the Supreme Court. It is interesting to note the ages at which they have arrived at power:

Brantley, 50.	Harrison, 38.	James, 39.	Peters, 38.
Dixon, 50.	Hughes, 38.	Kitchin, 42.	Rainey, 50.
Hammond, 48.	Hull, 39.	Palmer, 38.	Randell, not given.
	Shackelford, 58.	Underwood, 49.	

There are none of Senator Root's "elder statesmen" among these. The average age is surprisingly low. If they conduct themselves with satisfaction to the public, there are a good many years and honors in store for all of them, for the Democrats, assuming always that their acts meet the approval of the public, will probably have a longer lease of power than their brief tenure in 1893. They went on the rocks in 1893 partly through hard luck and partly through treason in their own ranks. It ought to be their turn for good luck now, and there is no treason apparent.

## What Have They Gained?

**E**XACTLY two years ago a Republican Congress went into session pledged to the people to reduce the tariff. The wish of some Republicans to carry out this promise in good faith was defeated by the representatives of a group of special interests. Did they really benefit themselves? Has Mr. Fordney, for example, made much money in the lumber business during the past two years? If the Republicans had performed their promise in good faith, we should not have had two years of halting trade, business would now be brisk and expanding confidently, the people would be contented, and the Republican Party would still be in power. Did it pay?

## The Unsettled Question

**T**HE most important question facing the new Ways and Means Committee is this: Shall the tariff reduction be done as a whole, all in one bill, as in the past, or gradually, one schedule at a time? If it is attempted in the old way, it is certain that the Democrats will be embarrassed and probably defeated, in part at least, by the same log-rolling that has characterized Republican tariff-making. Putting all the schedules in one bill unites all the supporters of all the schedules in opposition to every schedule. Steel men, wool men, cotton men, hide men, lumber men, all join forces against the common enemy. It is obviously better generalship to divide the enemy. Wholly apart from strategy, it is clear that business will be less disturbed if the revision is done one schedule at a time. Moreover, this plan will give the opportunity for leisurely debate, and enable the maxi-

mum number of members to vote according to their conscience. Then, if schedule-by-schedule revision is decided on, which schedule first? It was Aldrich who described the woolen schedule as "the very citadel of protection."

## The Progress of the Income Tax

**I**N JULY of 1909, during the tariff session of Congress, a vote was taken to submit the Income Tax to the States. Up to date the official list of States that have ratified the Income Tax Amendment, and have notified the State Department, is as follows:

Illinois, North Carolina, Maryland, Texas, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Indiana.

Rhode Island has notified the State Department that it refuses to ratify. Several other States have ratified the Income Tax, but have neglected to report the fact to the State Department.

## Of Course

**S**AYS a newspaper head-line: "Aldrich Supports Reciprocity." Why not? It will make food cheaper for the operatives in the cotton and woolen mills of Rhode Island, and ultimately permit them to operate more economically. Reciprocity is right, of course, and those who opposed it, even with the best of motives, made a mistake. But the fact remains that the reciprocity measure, in the shape in which it came from the President, was very far from an ideal reciprocity measure. Something of its grotesqueness is indicated by the paragraph to which Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts called attention:

NOTE.—It is understood that fresh fruits to be admitted free of duty into the United States from Canada do not include lemons, oranges, limes, grapefruit, shadocks, pomelos, or pineapples.

"Thank Heaven," said Mr. Gardner, "that at all events the Hudson Bay pineapple industry will not be permitted to break down our home market." Mr. Taft's reciprocity measure was designed to begin the work of tariff reduction in exactly the quarter where reduction is least needed and least desirable. There is in this country no conviction more settled than that farm life should be made more remunerative and more attractive. The reciprocity measure was designed to make it less remunerative and to help the manufacturer. From Mr. Taft's standpoint, it was shrewd politics, for it embarrassed the Insurgents, most of whom represent farming constituencies. Nevertheless, the Insurgents would have done better if all of them had swallowed the hemlock with good grace.

## A Dramatic Episode

**T**HERE was not as much pathos in Mr. Lorimer's defense of himself as the daily papers made out; more listeners were disgusted than were touched by it. The most pathetic episode of the session was the only speech that Tillman has made this year, on the occasion of the memorial session for Senator Clay and Senator Dolliver:

MR. TILLMAN.—Mr. President, I have not the strength—I do not feel able to say much on this occasion. It is a sad one for all of us, and peculiarly sad to me, for since I was borne from this city last March, to all intents and purposes, and the expectations of myself and my friends, a dead man, or one who would never return, and then find that I am here still, I feel the transitory nature of human life. We are as shadows who pursue one another, and soon there is an end.

*The paths of glory lead but to the grave.*

The high places we have achieved here are but a step to the last resting-place. All this I feel very deeply. But I would be unjust—recreant to myself—if I did not try to put a flower on each of these newly made graves.

Since I went away, death has cut a wide swath in the Senate. Six of our fellows have taken that journey—

*From whose bourn no traveler returns.*

I feel death is even now peeping at us around this Chamber somewhere and selecting the next to summon.

I loved these two men. They were worthy of my love. They were worthy of the admiration that we all felt for them. No two Senators who have ever been here have been more faithful to duty or endeavored more thoroughly and completely to discharge it as they understood it. I say that not because I want to pay them a compliment. Such is not my purpose. I simply want to tell the truth.

Dolliver, as we all called him, was a great man. Great men are plentiful in this country, but not as great as Dolliver. Good men are plentiful in this country, but not as good as Clay. They both have left us and we know not how soon our own time may come. I feel that with especial force. But—but, I can not go on, Mr. President. I have thoughts, but the words will not come. So I will sit down.

To those who recall Tillman in his violent "pitchfork" days there was in this speech real cause for emotion.





The March

## Outdoor America

Edited by  
CASPAR WHITNEY

## Taking the Plunge

*Enjoyment of Country Living Does Not Depend Upon Open Plumbing and a Porte-Cochère*

By ERNEST RUSSELL

THE former city dweller who has made the countryward pilgrimage, and had the opportunity fairly to weigh the drawbacks and the compensations of the two types of existence, is apt to consider his still hesitant and unconvinced brethren with feelings of compassionate intolerance. He is somewhat in the position of the "first feller in" at the swimming hole who has thrown off his clothes, taken the plunge, and has found the water fine; he looks back at the half-undressed group on shore, dabbling their toes in the water, rubbing their shivering limbs, gingerly wetting their hair—and "gets after them" in uncompromising terms.

For the average man perhaps the greatest deterrent to taking the plunge lies in the often unwarranted fear that the financial demands of the step are beyond him. Books enough have been printed in bewildering profusion—and tucked away somewhere in most of them will be found the tersely put little joker of a financial outlay that "kills the budding hope" in the breast of the average man on salary who wants to live with his family in the country.

A modern house, with an approach, wide piazzas, and open plumbing is delightful in its way—and so are automobiles and motor-boats—but they cost a lot of money, and enjoyment of country life does not hinge upon their possession. A near-by wood, a convenient pond, or a running brook may prove infinitely more valuable and quite as useful, and they come as frequently with a \$2,000 farmlet, in the real country as with one costing twice as much. In the final analysis, your interest in this living-in-the-country idea is measurable (like many another ideal) by how much you really desire it, by what you will do (and what you will do without) to gain it; if health, restful surroundings, and the charm of nature—not architecture nor modern appliances—are the real objects of your quest, it is possible to buy them at a comparatively small outlay. Two thousand dollars—half of this to lie in a savings-bank mortgage at five per cent—will purchase to-day in many a pastoral section, not a worn-out but an undeveloped farm of ten acres.

The extent of his remove from the city is one of the first perplexities to confront the would-be pilgrim. A sudden amputation of city conveniences—department stores, markets, theater, church, library, gas, the ice-man—looms large and important; the suburban development scheme tugs at a conversion only half consummated. It does not take you long to realize that the amputation was a fiction, that the country of to-day has its stores, markets, churches, and libraries, even its ice and its post-office facilities, almost as convenient to your need as in the city. The theater ceases to be a constant requirement—the daily incident of country life is theater enough for you—and the occasional turn into the city for an especially inviting performance takes on the zest and flavor of an adventure. The daily journey loses its anticipated terrors; you come to regard the hour on train or trolley as a welcome period of enforced idleness in which you may plan ahead the activities of the day's work or gaze upon a landscape whose beauties never fail to interest.

In choosing the location of your country home, it is always well to bear in mind that country communities possess individual characters as do cities. Do not make your plunge into a close-fisted, unenlightened country town, and expect that you and your wife and children will find pleasant social relations awaiting you. Look for these traditions of civic pride, intelligence, and respectability that find expression in the life of a town no less surely than do their opposites. And, if possible, live a little outside the center of

the town; avoid the automobile-haunted thoroughfare with its dust and its danger to your children; achieve a high land location (if you can be sure of water supply), and enjoy the inestimable pleasure of space, the inspiration of a view. You will have thus salted down one of the fundamentals—an observation point.

Next in importance, I would place the necessity of moderation. It is easy enough, under the stimulus of new enthusiasm, to lay out a schedule of activity which reverses the proper balance between recreation and work. Indeed, it is difficult to refrain from doing this; one is

the enjoyment of wholesome surroundings, undisturbed slumbers, new interests, to acquire, by degrees, a familiarity with the "arts of agriculture"—and *hang on to your job*. You will never make it pay if you merely transfer to the country the "grit in your shoes," which makes the pace of the cities a killing one.

Let your home in the country be, first of all, a haven for yourself, a playground for your children, and a spot where your wife can develop a simplified domestic ménage that will mean an escape from irksome and meaningless conventions. If you approach the undertaking in this unhurried way, not demanding too much either of yourself or your hobby, gradually will be evolved from a background of ideals certain practical and material benefits well worth consideration. Your orchard and garden and hens will steadily lessen the expense of living; almost unconsciously, and, quite unreluctantly, you will be removed from a wide range of city expenses; and you will feel the first delicious glow of a relative independence.

An important factor, frequently allowed to pass unmentioned in considering the back-to-the-farm movement, is the part played by the wife and mother in a venture which, of necessity, means a certain domestic revolution.

A fact that never should be lost sight of is the patent one that contentment for her must frequently hinge upon the presence of good neighbors, an attractive outlook, and the frequent introduction of wholesome diversion. While the husband journeys cityward, mixes with men and affairs, and accepts the country life as an avocation, for the woman it frequently means a type of isolation.

Avoidance of this often marks the difference between success and failure. Let your wife's preferences have a generous weight in the determination of affairs in general. A hill-top location with water in the prospect, the nearness of an inviting wood—these often are major instead of minor considerations with her. The Sunday ride may not be enough; cultivate the twilight stroll, the occasional week-end camp; keep the tether of housekeeping an elastic one; give service to the impulse which draws the wife afield with the children, and encourage her to avoid those extremes of spotlessness and perfect order which, in the country, quite as surely as in the city, spell Work with a capital "W."

Make your home in the country in very truth, and for every one of the family, a Land of Heart's Desire—and keep it so. *That* is making it pay.

I do not, however, advocate as a necessity the owning of your own home in this probationary period; summer-and-winter-it with the country until you know you will be satisfied there. It is time enough then to think of buying and settling down. My own first attempt was made in a six-room cottage, ten miles from the city in which I worked. Four acres of tillable land went with the house—the rental was eight dollars a month! We made that affair pay, both in its financial and its ideal aspects, yet, for a variety of reasons, we found it impossible as a permanent home.

Many a man, not quite sure of himself, has tried country life on a six-months-in-the-country, winter-in-the-city basis. It does not pay. The mere labor and expense of unsettling the domestic gods, and reestablishing them twice in a year put the idea out

of the question. If you really are an enthusiast, this half-way solution of the country-living problem is not for you. A year-round existence is the only method through which to achieve, in full measure, the benefits of such a life. Each season brings its own rich compensations in the country.

You will be fortunate, however, and also wise, if



Picking berries is far preferable to playing bridge

lured on to the brink of a dangerous precipice. Added to the various other quite natural first essays in poultry, bee-keeping, and fruit raising, a garden of even half an acre becomes top-heavy with toil, and demands more time and care than it is possible to give. The instant you find yourself carrying anxiety and worry into town with you, it is high time to put on the brakes. Keep the whole affair within your physical limitations.

It is not to be gainsaid that most of the desertions from the ranks of the country-seeking army occur through overstimulation of the raw recruits. There is, at present, altogether too much emphasis placed on "making it pay," putting a hard and fast money stand-



The beauty is that you step out of your door right into it

ard upon an affair which, essentially and primarily, is built on a foundation of ideals. If you have been city-bred and city-reared, if you are even now a breadwinner in the city, do not, offhand, desert your calling for intensive farming and expect to "make it pay." It has been done—but not often. The first step in "making it pay" is to put yourself and your family in the way of



you finally make choice of a town which has both electric and steam-car service to the city. Trolley service in the country in winter is, at best, erratic, and waiting in a snow-storm for an overdue, but all-important, car is anything but pleasant. To patronize the steam-cars in the stormy weather of all seasons, and to reserve the trolleys for fair-weather journeying, are important factors in the balancing of the equation.

The question of proper schooling for one's children in the country is not by any means so perplexing as the uninitiated frequently suppose. Rural communities have felt the educative stimulus of the last ten years no less keenly than have the cities; in many cases they have avoided errors which mark the more complicated problems of dense population and mixed nationalities; and it is a poor town indeed which does not offer, to-day, educative facilities adequate for, at least, the first fifteen years of childhood. But it is not from books alone that your children will receive an education—and a valuable one—in the real country. The country is, after all, but a great natural open-air gymnasium; in its freedom, its constant occupation of mind and body in healthful activities, it is the one place in the world for children to make their real start in life. They will experience there, as nowhere else, an unhindered development of thought and action; become intimate with external nature, the wild life about them, and the vicissitudes of the weather and the seasons; enter early into the life itself, and with ax and spade and hoe assist in wholesome labor.

It is on the score of simple economy, however, that country living should appeal with particular force to the moderate-salaried man. I mean not alone the economies of lower rentals, of lower commodity prices, and



Lots of fun and a big appetite

the use of self-raised foodstuffs, but the equally important economies that follow a condition of life removed from the artificial standards of the city. Without sacrifice of any comfort or self-respect, and with positive increase of well-being, a whole world of meaningless expense vanishes into the air; the dollars and halves and quarters saved in the small extravagances of clothes, toys, trolley trips, and cheap amusements multiply amazingly; the family physician ceases to be a frequent visitor; at every point of the domestic compass you

cut down expenses that seemed unavoidable in the city. The writer has saved a full quarter of his yearly income in nine months in the country, with scarcely a conscious effort in the operation.

So much for a brief glance at some of the main features of the situation. There remains a reference to the test which is applied to every departure from convention, and which might be called the supreme test of fitness for living in the country. It occurs in the matter of small exactions. If you have been used to living in the city, you have, unconsciously perhaps, but none the less surely, dropped into some habits of life that can not successfully be maintained in the country. You have risen rather late in the morning, perhaps; you have called in the carpenter and the plumber on the slightest provocation; you have allowed "the city fathers" to remove the garbage and to collect the litter in the street. In the country the case is altered. You will have to rise earlier than has been your wont, and you will be busily occupied until it is time to leave for the city; if there be small carpentry jobs demanding attention, or if a pipe be clogged or frozen, it is often yourself that will be required in the emergency; doubtless your attention will also extend to the garbage disposal and to many other small matters of frequent occurrence. It is the spirit in which you meet these small exactions, and the occasional inconveniences of stormy weather, the shopping tour that your wife can not attend to—emergency calls of all sorts—that really determine whether you are to live happily in the country or not. If you are of the right sort, the effect of all these small activities will be genuinely tonic; you will respond to the demand for initiative and resource, in the spirit of a man who welcomes the opportunity to really do something for his wife and family.

## Athletics in the Army

*Formerly Athletics Were Compulsory to the Soldiers—Now They are Voluntary, and the Change is for the Better*

By PALMER E. PIERCE

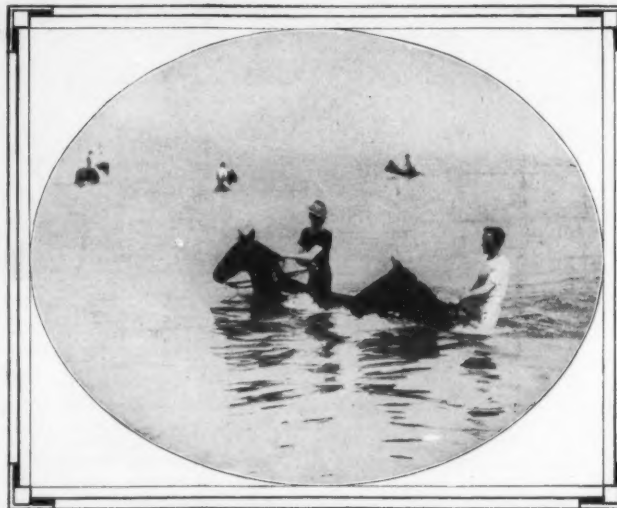
TO ENCOURAGE athletics and thus assist in improving the physical well-being of the enlisted personnel of our army, orders were issued several years ago requiring monthly athletic competitions at military posts and an annual competitive meet of the selected athletes of each department. These frequent post contests soon degenerated into perfunctory affairs, in which there was little if any real value and recreation. It often happened, for instance, that captains had to order out particular men to compete and thus, without the interest that active, voluntary competition engendered, most of these athletic events soon ceased to have reason for existence. Hence, after a thorough trial, the number of post contests has been limited to one or two during the year, while the departmental meet is still held annually only in the Philippines.

This apparent dying out of interest in athletics is only a surface indication which applies to official athletics or athletics done by order. Even here, however, a normal, healthful condition has been reached. The physical training of the recruit is begun as soon as he enters the service, and is gradually developed under the care and instruction of trained officers and men. Athletic enthusiasm had reached such a high pitch in the military service during 1903 and 1904 that a certain amount of reaction was bound to come. By those well acquainted with the situation, however, it is felt that athletics are being now more sensibly conducted, and are doing the enlisted men more good than during those days of extreme official interest in the subject. It is doubtful if there ever has been wider participation in voluntary athletics in the military service than at present.

The athletic spirit is being remarkably developed among our enlisted men, and it is a powerful influence toward clean living, good discipline, and contentment. As such it is recognized and encouraged in every reasonable way by officers who have the best interests of their commands at heart. The military authorities authorize the expenditure of a certain amount of organization funds to buy the necessary equipment and apparatus needed for the sports in which enlisted men take part. The personal interest that officers take in the physical training and sports of their enlisted men is manifested wherever there are troops, be it in the United States, the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, or Alaska. Experience and observation lead them to believe strongly that athletics are not only bringing entertainment to the men during their idle hours and periods of recreation, but are contributing in a positive sense to their physical contentment and welfare, and by the inculcation of the ideals of clean, manly sport, to their moral tone and betterment.

In only one or two branches of athletics do the soldiers take little interest. One of these is American Rugby, and the lack of participation in it is due to two reasons, namely, the constantly changing rules of the game during the past few years and the inability to secure instructors sufficiently acquainted with the changes to properly impart the technical knowledge so necessary in this game. Besides, army duties and work are of such a nature that there is insufficient opportunity for the proper training of the soldier for this strenuous game. The risk of injury, with its

attendant disability disqualification, causes many soldiers to turn to other sources for athletic amusement. Soccer is better adapted to the lives and capacities of enlisted men, and this game is being developed at certain posts where are stationed officers or men who know



A horse-swimming contest in Lake Michigan

something of its requirements. At Plattsburg Barracks the enlisted personnel of the Fifth Infantry played this game to a remarkable extent last fall.

It is not to be expected that much enthusiasm can be aroused in field and track athletics among the enlisted men. These require special training and special adaptation. The necessary training is so protracted and insistent that good results can not be

expected along these lines in the army. Baseball is the game to which the enlisted man turns with intense interest, both as an individual and as a member of an organization. There is scarcely a regiment in the service that is not represented by its nine, selected from its best players. In addition, each company has its team to represent it in the regimental league. As a result, it is not uncommon to see at regimental posts a half-dozen games going on at the same time. Wherever soldiers are stationed, baseball furnishes healthy recreation. As an outlet for animal spirits, it is a great aid to contentment and good discipline.

On the march of the Thirteenth Infantry from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley last autumn, it was the rule for the regimental or one of the company teams to play a game of ball with the local nine of the place where camp was made for the night. A great majority of these contests were won by the soldiers, which indicates to what a high state of proficiency the game has been carried.

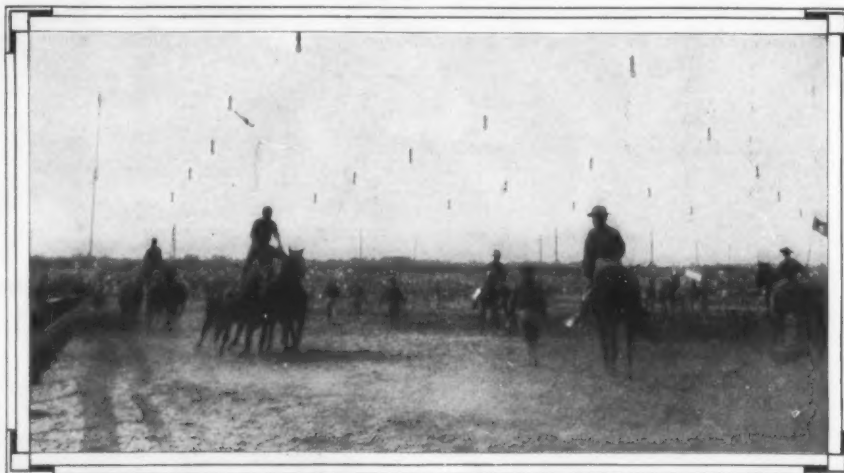
In winter months in the North the soldier turns to bowling, indoor handball, basket-ball, and indoor baseball. Not only does the bowling league attract the expert, but the alleys are occupied from the hour of their opening in the morning till their close at night by every sort of enthusiast, from the seasoned bowler to the beginner.

The interest our soldiers take in boxing and wrestling was strikingly manifested by the crowds that witnessed the contests held on Saturday nights at Pine Camp during the maneuvers last summer. On an average, two thousand men gathered about the natural amphitheater to see the bouts between representatives of the various organizations. It was very interesting to witness the enthusiasm of white men and black men over their representatives in the ring. A striking commentary on the good effect of athletics among enlisted men is the

fact that no race or color question entered these contests. The black man and the white man competed against each other, and received the loyal support of their followers, but no bad blood whatever was caused by this.

Contrary to what might have been expected in the army, boxing and wrestling events are not for specialists only. It is true that some excel, but this is always the case in any sport. Experience has shown that not only is the interest of the specialist aroused, as well as that of the spectator, but in the tournaments held in the gymnasium during the winter months new material is constantly coming forward in the entries. The wrestling mats in the gymnasiums are in daily use, and the boxing gloves are working overtime. The men learn self-restraint, coolness, judgment, and how to take as well as give.

The enlisted men of the army are positively and deeply interested in athletics. This is exemplified wherever they are given reasonable encouragement, sufficient opportunity, and adequate equipment. This interest is manifested in spite of the interruptions necessarily involved in the performance of the routine duties of the soldier's vocation. Fatigue, drill, guard, target shooting, encampments, tournaments, practise marches, and maneuvers—all break into the various athletic seasons, but in spite of these interruptions, the soldier's interest remains and is a powerful factor for the good of the service.



The Roman race at the Des Moines tournament



# Growing the Finest Vegetables\*

The Care of the Garden Soil and the Very Important Subject of Fertilizers

By JULIAN BURROUGHS

EVERY ONE who has a garden wishes to grow fruits and vegetables of the highest quality—in short, better in flavor and more tender in substance than those to be had at the market. Though to do this the soil, as every one knows, must be rich—that is, well supplied with various fertilizers or plant foods—it must possess other qualities, often overlooked, but which are fully as essential as fertilizers. To be tender and juicy and deliciously flavored, fruits and vegetables must grow rapidly. This is more especially true of vegetables like celery, lettuce, beets, peas, and the like, though it holds good more or less for all garden products. The conditions that cause a rapid growth are these: A warm air and cool soil; a soil that is moist without being wet; is cool without being cold, and is so mellow or loose and porous that both the air and the fine feeder roots of the plant can penetrate it quickly and easily. If you have ever dug in such a soil, you will notice these roots, like white threads, running in every direction from the plants.

The first step in bringing the garden soil to the ideal condition for plant growth is to supply it with humus. Humus is simply well-rotted vegetable matter, and is best illustrated by taking a little soil either from the forest or from a muck swamp, as an example. Such a soil is slow to get hot or completely dry out, and it never bakes or gets hard. The Chinese have set us a noteworthy example in the care of soil; they never burn any vegetable matter, but compost everything—that is, rot it down and return it to the soil. They even gather vegetable material from canals and ponds, and from the woods, adding it to the soil. The only American illustration of this that I have seen is that of the Long Island farmers, who gather seaweed to plow under. For the average man the best method is to plow under as much stable manure as possible as early in the fall as the garden can be cleared of its crops, and to compost all the leaves and lawn rakings. It is true that some soils need no compost or humus, but they are rare; any soil that is either very sandy or gets hard and dry during the summer drought needs humus.

## Preparing the Soil

MY OWN garden will serve as an example—it was a stony patch of soil of a kind called stiff—that is, it would get lumpy and hard, showing the presence of clay. First, I removed the stones by raking them up on a scoop-shovel and wheeling them away in a wheelbarrow. I did this once a year until they were removed. Then I began to plow under, every fall, large quantities of manure and also added muck, and especially sifted coal ashes. All the ashes from furnace and range were put on the garden, after sifting out the cinders, for the last ten years, and to-day that soil is so mellow and porous that no hot drought, even when it follows driving rains, can make it hard and hot. Coal ashes are not humus, to be sure, but they helped the soil to become crumbly and light, adding to the good effects of the manure and compost. The rakings and litter of the garden and farm were composted in an out-of-the-way spot, thus saving the phosphoric acid and nitrogen they contain.

The science of all this is that mealy or porous conditions of the soil, aside from the plant food in the humus, not only permit the plant roots to penetrate easily, allowing them to rapidly feed on the substances it contains, but also the surface of the soil acts as a dust mulch, which locks up the moisture and coolness of the earth underneath. Unless the soil contains humus and is consequently mellow, it is more than likely to become hard and hot during the summer. Such a soil can not produce large, succulent vegetables. Why a loose condition of the ground, called the dust mulch, keeps in the moisture and coolness is too involved a subject to go into here—it does, however, beyond a doubt.

The second great point to be considered in caring for the garden soil is to know just when to stir or cultivate it. In short, you must not hoe in the garden when the ground is wet. Neither must it be plowed at such a time. Though muck can often be worked while wet, also sand, the average garden must not. The test is to take up a handful and squeeze it. If it crumbles, go ahead with the plow or hoe; if it packs into a sticky lump, it must be left alone unless you are absolutely certain a heavy rain is due in a few hours. On the other hand, you must not wait until the ground is hard and dry.

The best of all ways to treat a garden is to first plant it in rows running lengthwise, and then, after every rain, as soon as the surface of the ground has dried off a little, go over it with a wheel hoe. Twenty minutes or half an hour of brisk walking is enough for the average

garden. This wheel hoeing is not only five times faster and easier than the old method of using a hand hoe, but it serves the double purpose of both stirring up the soil and killing the weeds. Make a practise of going over the garden once a week with the wheel hoe, and the weeds will give you no trouble. The few that grow in the rows can be pulled out by hand. Furthermore, by keeping the garden free from weeds throughout the season, the next year's weed crop will be scanty, and if this is done year after year the weeds will be in a large measure run



Sweetening the ground with air-slaked lime to keep away insects

out. How many people neglect their gardens in the late summer and fall months, allowing many weeds to go to seed! If we double-cropped our garden or had a succession of vegetables, the reason for this neglect would be removed. I hope to speak of this in a later paper.

Another point to be considered in the care of a garden is that of drainage. If on a side hill or slope, the garden should have a ditch across the upper side to carry away surface water. I knew a garden that was seriously injured by water that ran across it during a spring freshet, and another that had a poor belt or streak in it caused by surface water crossing it during winter thaws. A ditch on the upper side prevented a recurrence of these evils. If the soil is level and in a low position, it may need subsoil drains. The quickest way to do this is to hire a man to dig a suitable ditch about three feet or less in depth across the garden. Fill this with loose, irregular stones to within a foot of the top. Put on some old newspapers, boards, straw,



In cleaning up for fall plowing garden litter should be composted and not burned

etc., and fill the remaining space with the earth, putting the hard or yellow earth in first. Where stones can not be had, some kind of tile is necessary.

Though a very sandy soil does not bake or get hard, it dries out and is quite likely to be deficient in humus. Compost of all kinds, muck, leaf or forest mold, coal ashes, sawdust, apple pomace, and so on are a benefit to such a soil when plowed in.

## Feed the Garden

WHERE it is impossible to have a garden plowed, it can be turned over with a spade, spading-fork, or shovel, and though this is a tedious and back-breaking task, a really better result is obtained than with the plow. For many reasons, it is best to plow in the fall, though it can be done in the spring with good results. The fall plowing not only gives the humus and manure more time to rot, and saves time during the spring busy season, but it allows the frost more opportunity to

crumble and dissolve the earth. Also, many insects are killed by fall plowing.

Of equal importance with the condition of the soil is its fertility. How grateful the plants are for food and how wonderfully they do respond to the application of fertilizers! Half the fun and interest of gardening is in feeding its fruits, and though our interest is a selfish one, we enjoy it none the less. Unfortunately, the rule that because a little is good, more is better, does not hold true in using fertilizers. It is possible to kill everything in the garden by not knowing how to use chemicals—I have burned up whole rows of peas and corn. The simple and safe rule is to apply all the stable manure you wish or can plow under in the fall, and then in early spring apply a top dressing of wood ashes, hen manure, or some commercial fertilizer, cultivating it in either with a horse cultivator or the wheel hoe. The spring rains will dissolve this and carry it into the soil. If you wait and sow your fertilizer in the rows at the time of planting the seed, it is quite likely to burn the young plants. Furthermore, this latter method is not only more work, but is not as efficacious, because all plants feed at a distance from the body, and the fertilizer when sowed in the row has no chance to get spread about through the soil. Where the fertilizer is spread broadcast over the garden before any planting is done, it not only saves labor, making one job of it, but no reasonable amount of even the strongest chemicals can do any harm to the plants. The fact that in field work the fertilizer is drilled into the hills or rows at the time of planting has nothing to do with garden practise.

Stable manure and wood ashes make a complete food for plants. The manure contains humus and nitrogen—unless it has fire-flanged or heated—and the wood ashes contain lime, phosphoric acid, and potash.

The plant foods then are three elements—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash; and to use fertilizers intelligently it is simply necessary to remember that nitrogen is the element which makes stalks and leaves, phosphoric acid makes blossoms, while potash gives size, sweetness, and quality to fruits and grains and to the edible parts of beets, carrots, parsnips, and the like. Though all plants use all three elements, some use more of one than they do of others. For instance, lettuce, spinach, celery, etc., use much nitrogen; melons, wheat, potatoes, and all plants of which we eat the product of the plant, rather than the plant itself, require much potash. If your corn looks yellow and your melons do not grow green, thrifty vines, you know your soil lacks nitrogen. Supply it with manure or nitrate of soda. If, on the other hand, everything is green and lush but does not bear well, if the ears of corn are small and poorly filled, and the melons all go to vine and the potatoes are all tops, you know that you must supply potash in some form, either as wood ashes or in a fertilizer rich in sulphate or muriate of potash.

Conditions vary so greatly that no hard-and-fast rule can be given for the amount of fertilizer to use. Where manure is plowed in the autumn before, about a pound to every twenty-five square feet of a 2-8-10 fertilizer is enough. Let me add that in all commercial fertilizers the first number represents the percentage of nitrogen, the second the phosphoric acid, the third the potash, the rest being make-weight, and the price should not be much more than four times the first number added to the sum of the other two, plus the local dealer's profit. This would make a 2-8-10 fertilizer cost about \$2.50 for a bag of 167 pounds.

## Keep Busy

WHERE both stable and hen manure is to be had, it will be wise to use a fertilizer rich in potash, but having no nitrogen. Manure of any kind is sufficient for plants like lettuce, celery, spinach, etc. It pays to feed the

ground. Spare neither the manure nor the wheel hoe; keep the ground loose and the surface constantly stirred if you wish to have an abundance of the finest vegetables. If you neglect it, the weeds will smother your plants, keeping your vegetables small and tough.

Where much compost is used or green stuff plowed under, there is always a chance of the soil becoming sour. To correct this add air-slaked lime or wood ashes. Liquid manure is used by many people to force or stimulate a growth during the summer. I have not found it a wise practise. It is likely to puddle or cake the surface of the ground and burn foliage. Where one has time to use it properly—that is, either wash it off the plants and into the ground by sprinkling with clear water after using, or else pour it in shallow trenches near the plant, and later fill the trench with dry earth—it is undoubtedly of advantage for some plants, especially cauliflowers, tomatoes, melons, and the like.

\* The first of three helpful papers for the amateur.—EDITOR.



# The Reason Birds Migrate

*Tireless Travelers That Fly Two Thousand Four Hundred Miles Without a Pause for Food or Rest*

By WELLS W. COOKE

**A** FEW United States birds—some cardinals, Carolina wrens, and bob-whites—never stray ten miles away from the site of the parent nest; but most of our birds are migratory, and the extent of their migration varies enormously. The robins that nest in Missouri find winter quarters in the Gulf States, only a few miles south; the robins of Iowa travel twice that distance to reach the Gulf, and the North Dakota robins double it again, while robins nesting in far-off Alaska must go three thousand miles to and from their winter home in the lower Mississippi Valley. The bobolink that fills the New England meadows with rollicking melody, and displays his black and white coat for the admiration of a dull-colored spouse, spends the winters in southern Brazil, exchanging the wedding finery for a sober suit like that of his mate. The night-hawk adds to the bobolink's course nearly a thousand miles at each end. The champion flyer of the world, however, is the Arctic tern. As far north as land extends, these hardy voyagers rear their young at the edge of the ice-fields, and six months later swarm along the shores of the Antarctic continent, eleven thousand miles distant.

Some birds migrate by day, but most of them seek the cover of darkness. Day migrants include ducks, geese, hawks, swallows, the night-hawk, and the chimney-swift; the last two, combining business and pleasure, catch their morning or evening meal during a zig-zag flight that tends in the desired direction. The daily advance of such migrants covers only a few miles, and when a large body of water is encountered, they pass around rather than across it. The night migrants include all the great family of warblers—the thrushes, flycatchers, vireos, orioles, tanagers, shore-birds, and most of the sparrows. They usually begin their flight soon after dark and end it before dawn, and go farther before than after midnight.

Night migration probably results in more casualties and deaths from natural causes than would have occurred had the birds made the same journey during daylight; but, on the other hand, darkness is their shield from the attacks of enemies. Warblers and sparrows migrating in the daytime would fall easy victims to the rapacity of hungry hawks, while barn-swallows, night-hawks, and chimney-swifts, though also weak and unable to strike back at an assailant, may safely venture to migrate in broad daylight, because of their marvelous powers of flight.

Migrating birds do not fly at their fastest speed. A duck-hawk can chase a teal at two miles a minute, and a rock-swift can do better yet; but the migration speed is usually at the rate of from thirty to forty miles an hour, and rarely exceeds fifty. Flights of a few hours a night, alternating with rests of one or more days, make the spring advance very slow, averaging for all species not more than twenty-three miles a day, but with very great variations of daily rate among the different species. For instance, the earliest robins in Iowa take a leisurely gait of only seven miles a day, while the black-poll warblers that nest in Alaska work up to three hundred miles per day for the last fifteen hundred miles of their trip.

Unlike mankind, birds do not choose air-line routes. Most of the birds from New England fly inland and parallel with the Atlantic Coast until they reach the Gulf of Mexico, then cross the Gulf to Central America, and thence go by land to South America. Florida and Cuba would seem to be especially arranged by nature to serve as a birds' highway, for the migrant taking the Florida-Cuba-Yucatan route need never be out of sight of land. But no night migrant is known to utilize this course, and it is certain that most of Yucatan's visitants take passage each way directly across the Gulf.

The chain of the Greater and Lesser Antilles, stretching from Florida to South America, offers a migration route a thousand miles shorter than the circuitous Yucatan course, but it is traversed by few if any of the thousands of land birds seeking a winter home in South America. The reason is not far to seek—scarcity of food. The total area of all the West Indies east of Porto Rico is a little less than that of Rhode Island. Should a small proportion only of the feathered inhabitants of the eastern United States choose that way, not even the teeming insect life and luxuriant vegetation of the tropics could supply their needs. It is the meals which decide the route. Enough food of the right kind is the prime requisite, while the distance between lunch stations is a matter of secondary importance. When crossing from Florida to Yucatan, five hundred miles is made at a single flight, and the ocean trip of the Eskimo curlew is several times that distance.

The migration journey of these curlews, formerly among the most abundant of Arctic birds, is wonderful enough to be given in detail. They arrive the first week of June on the bleak, wind-swept, barren grounds above the Arctic Circle, far beyond the tree-line. While the lakes are still ice-bound, they hurriedly fashion shabby little nests in the moss only a few inches above the frozen ground, and by August they hasten away to Labrador for a crowberry feast. Growing over the rocks and treeless slopes of this inhospitable coast is a kind of heather which bears in profusion a juicy black berry,

and the extravagant fondness of birds for this fruit has caused it to be known by the natives as the curlew berry. The whole body of the curlew becomes so saturated with the dark purple juice that birds have been shot one thousand miles south of Labrador whose flesh was still stained with the color.

After gorging a few weeks, the curlews become excessively fat, and are ready for the great flight. They have reared their young under the midnight sun, and now set out for the Southern Hemisphere. After gaining the coast of Nova Scotia, they strike straight out to sea and take a direct course for the easternmost islands of the West Indies. Eight hundred miles of ocean waste lie between the last land of Nova Scotia and the Bermuda Islands, one thousand thence to the first of the Antilles, and yet six hundred more to the northern coast of South America, their objective point.

## An Eight-Thousand-Mile Journey

**I**N FAIR weather the birds fly past the Bermudas without stopping, and many flocks do not pause at the first of the Antilles, but keep on to the larger islands, and sometimes even to the mainland of South America, accomplishing the whole twenty-four hundred miles without pause or rest. How many days are occupied in the trip may never be known. Most migrants either fly at night and rest in the day or vice versa, but the Eskimo curlews fly both night and day. After a short stop on the northern coast of South America, they resume their journey and travel overland to the pampas of Argentina. Here they remain from September to March (the summer of the Southern Hemisphere), free from all household responsibilities. The native birds of Argentina are at this time engrossed in family cares; but no wayfarer from the north ever nests in the south.

After a six months' vacation, the Eskimo curlews

of land, and though it should mount upward for five miles, it could not see one-third of the way across to the intended landing place. The theory is that birds are guided by a sense of direction. We recognize some such a sense in ourselves, and often trust to it to a limited degree. The bird's sense of direction is not different from ours in kind, but is vastly more efficient.

But even the bird's sense of direction is not infallible. During fair weather no trouble is experienced in keeping the course, but in fickle equinoctial weather many flocks starting out under auspicious skies find themselves suddenly caught by a tempest. Buffeted by the wind and all knowledge of points of the compass gone, they fall easy victims to the lure of the lighthouse. Many are killed by the impact, while many more slightly stunned by the shock settle on the framework or foundation until the storm ceases or the coming of daylight allows them to recover their bearings.

To return to the why of migration. According to the more commonly accepted theory, the United States and Canada swarmed with non-migratory bird life ages ago, before the Arctic ice-fields, advancing south during the glacial era, rendered uninhabitable the northern half of this continent. The bird's home love led it to remain at the nesting site until the approaching polar conditions forced a temporary departure. With the retreat of the ice the birds returned northward, and the habit of migration thus forced upon them during countless generations has been transmitted to their descendants and become permanent.

Those who thus argue that love of its birthplace is the actuating impulse to spring migration call attention to the seeming impatience of the earliest migrants; the ducks and geese push northward with the beginnings of open water so far, so fast, and so early that many are caught by winter flaresbacks, and wander disconsolately over frozen ponds and rivers, risking starvation rather than retreat; the purple martins often arrive at their nesting boxes so prematurely that the cozy home becomes a tomb if a sleet storm sweeps from the air their winged food; the bluebird's cheery warble we welcome as a harbinger of spring, only to find later a lifeless body in some shed or outbuilding, where it had sought shelter rather than return to the sunny land so recently left.

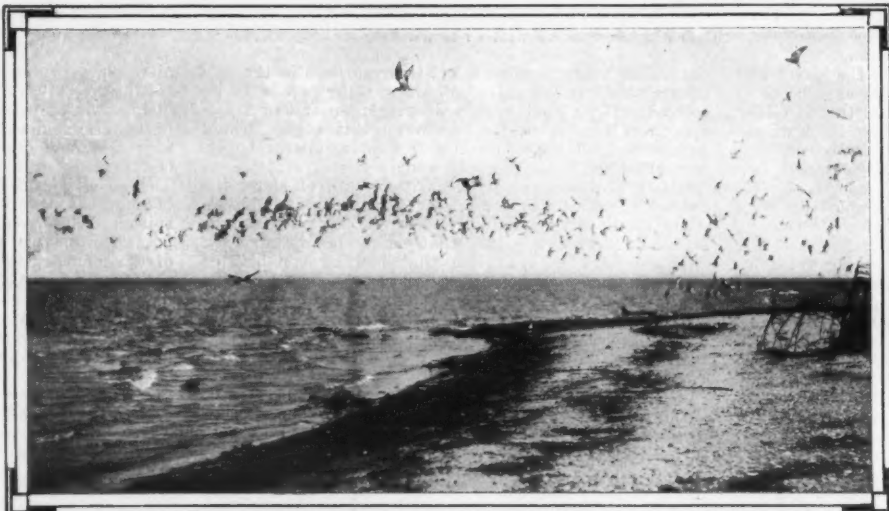
As a matter of fact, only a small proportion of the birds exhibit these pre-season migration propensities. The great majority remain in the security of their winter homes until spring is so far advanced that the journey can be made easily and with comparatively few dangers; and they reach the nesting spot when the food supply is assured and the condition of weather and vegetation are all favorable for beginning immediately the rearing of a young family.

Moreover, if a longing for home is the main incentive to their northward flight, why do the birds desert that home so promptly after the nesting season is over? For most birds start south as soon as the fledglings have become able to shift for themselves. The orchard oriole, the redstart, and the summer warbler of the central United States, and the nonpareil of the South, all begin their southward journey early in July, long before the fall storms sound a warning of approaching winter, and, indeed, when their insect menu is particularly varied and abundant.

The opposite migration theory holds that the bird's real home is the southland; that all bird life tends by overproduction to overcrowding, and that the birds, seeking in all directions for suitable breeding grounds with reduced competition, gradually worked northward as the retreat of the ice at the end of the glacial era made habitable vast reaches of virgin country. But the winter abiding-place was still the home, and to this they returned as soon as the breeding season was over.

Whichever theory is accepted, the beginnings of migration ages ago were undoubtedly connected intimately with periodic changes in the food supply. North America has enormous summer stores of bird food, but the birds must return South for the winter or perish. An overcrowding necessarily ensues in the equatorial regions during the winter, to be relieved again by the spring exodus northward. No such exodus occurs to the corresponding latitudes of the South; South America has almost no migratory land birds, for bleak Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego offer no inducements to these dwellers in the limitless forests of the Amazon.

The conclusion is inevitable that the advantages of the United States and Canada as a summer home, and the superlative conditions of climate and food for the successful rearing of a nestful of voracious younglings, far overbalance the hazards and disasters of the journey thither. Each migration route, however long, is but the present stage in development of a flight that was at first short, easily accomplished, and comparatively free from danger. Each lengthening of the course was adopted permanently only after experience through many years and generations had proved its advantage for returning each spring to the breeding grounds a larger percentage of the previous year's colony or for augmenting the size of the southward-returning contingent.



On the beach of a lonely key off Louisiana where wandering sea-birds congregate

take up again the serious affairs of life and start back toward the Arctic, but not by the same route. In spring they shun the whole Atlantic Coast from Brazil to Labrador and, passing northward, reach Texas in March; April finds their long lines trailing across the prairies of the Mississippi Valley; the first of May sees them crossing our northern boundary, and by the first week in June they reappear at their breeding grounds in the frozen north. What a journey! Eight thousand miles of latitude separate the extremes of their elliptical course, and two thousand miles of longitude constitute the shorter diameter, and all for the sake of spending ten weeks on an Arctic coast!

## Rarely Exhausted by Journeys

**B**IRDS are seldom exhausted by a long land or ocean flight, though this statement is contrary to common belief and to most of the literature on the subject. Indeed, so little are the trans-Gulf voyagers wearied by their five-hundred-mile flight from Yucatan to Florida that thousands of them, especially chats, redstarts, and rose-breasted grosbeaks, proceed more than a hundred miles inland before they alight. Many a Kentucky warbler flies four hundred miles across the Gulf from Mexico to the northeastern coast of Texas when the whole journey could be made by land with scarcely any appreciable increase of distance. Certainly the ocean flight can be no great hardship or it would not be chosen.

How do birds find their way across continents and over pathless oceans? Find their way they certainly do, for the bobolinks that nest this year in a New England meadow will return the following year to the identical spot, though meantime they have visited Brazil. Migratory birds rarely fly at a height of more than half a mile and during most of the time keep at a much lower altitude. Presumably, when crossing land, they can utilize prominent physical outlines as guides, but something more than this is needed for accomplishing an ocean voyage. The five hundred miles between Florida and Yucatan take the migrant far out of sight



# Roping a Lion

American Cowboys Show Their Skill and Courage Among the Wild Beasts of British East Africa

By BUFFALO JONES

PHOTOGRAPHS COPYRIGHT 1910 BY THE BUFFALO JONES AFRICAN COMPANY

IT WAS not a new idea. For some time the plan of capturing the wild animals of Africa cowboy-wise, with a rope, had been in my mind, but when we left Nairobi on March 2, 1910, the residents predicted we would either fail or be eaten up. The plan was to rope and capture a rhinoceros, a lion, and such other animals as we could find; buffalo being then in the swamps and thickets, it was, of course, impossible to get at them with ropes. No very definite plans were adopted, as we were uncertain how the animals would behave. The cowboys—Marshall B. Loveless and Ambrose I. Means—and myself were to drive or entice the animals in front of the motion-picture machines and then lasso them; a man with a gun was to guard the operators of the moving-picture machines in case the animals should charge.

We had no difficulty with the wild boar or wart-hog, the eland or zebra, one of which was ridden by Means, or the giraffe or the serval cat or cheetah. The harebeest was troublesome because of its great speed. We captured three, but only after one had badly gored a horse.

The rhino gave us a long, hard, tedious fight. The animal was too strong to be held by the horses; we just worried him and finally threw and tied him to a tree. The fight became a trial of endurance. Hither and thither he would drag the horses, charging first one and then the other. When, toward nightfall, after five hours' work, he became exhausted, we tied several ropes to him, anchored him to a tree, and there left him. Next morning he was gone, having broken away as he regained his strength.

The lion proved to be the most dangerous animal, and gave us by far the most exciting hunt. We had difficulty in finding any lions; and, finally, it was only by using as bait a dead rhino which Loveless had killed in self-defense that we finally found our prey.

The hunt started at daybreak. Loveless and Means were despatched two miles to the southwest to keep a sharp lookout that no lion escaped in that direction. Scull, Kearton, and Ulyate climbed to the top of a projecting headland of volcanic rocks which rose fully five hundred feet. Just south of our camp, a half-mile, lay the carcass of the rhino. After traveling about a quarter of a mile I came to the carcass of a zebra—shot the previous day as meat for dogs and natives—which had been partly eaten, dragged a couple of rods, and left under a thorn tree. "Lions sure" was my verdict.

Old John, my faithful mountain lion bloodhound from New Mexico, sniffed the ground. The hair on his neck and back stood up straight, a thing which had never happened except when mountain lion or bear was scented. This confirmed my decision. The dog whined and sniffed and whined louder, all the time galloping in a circle around the carcass. Then Missouri Jack, another Western hound, gave a high-pitched yelp. Whereupon Old John gave one of his deep clarion yells, and the whole pack of Airedale terriers, and others were off on the chase. Pell-mell they went as fast as my horse could go. Soon we passed Scull and the camera brigade.

"Lions!" I shouted. "Come!" And the chase went on. The dogs were bellowing furiously on the trail, heads high in the air—no longer need to sniff the ground. This told me the quarry had just passed, and the trail was hot. Far in front I saw an object rise above a patch of weeds and then dart straight away and disappear behind a cliff that projected from the hills.

"Two lions!" I yelled, for I saw by the dogs' actions there were two trails. They had separated. I trusted Old John, knowing he had never fooled me. It was a long race up a long hill, and my horse was wheezing loud when the crest of the hill was reached, and we forged ahead over rocks, fissures, through vine and thorn bushes at a terrific pace. The hounds had gained on me up the hill, and their voices could be heard only faintly. Finally there was a lull for a moment, then a tremendous roar. Again the voice of Old John broke upon my ear, but unlike that during the chase. Then Missouri Jack's high-pitched voice changed to a deep baying, the same as John's. I could read it all. The lion was tired out and had stopped.

I urged my horse to his limit, and was soon up to the dogs, and there upon a table of rock about three feet high stood a full-grown lioness, turned on her pursuers. As she sighted me, she stood straight up, with head high in the air and mouth wide open. Her tail lashed her sides furiously. And such a roar as she gave! At the same time she struck both fore feet hard upon the rocks, as if to say: How dare you encroach upon my sacred throne? I was not more than one hundred and fifty feet from her. I grabbed my rope from the pommel of the saddle, and soon had a noose swinging in the air, and advanced to within forty feet of her. So long as she kept that position and bluffed in that

manner, I lost no time. The rope hissed in the air and away it went after her, but hit a twig just above her head and fell to the rock in front. If she had only stepped one step forward I would have had her foot. Just then Jack nipped her hind leg and jumped back. Like a whirligig she changed ends and defied the dogs. Again I threw the rope and hit her on the back. Around she turned and roared at me. She was furiously mad.

Now she did not stand so high; lower and lower she sank upon the rock. Her roar was changed to a growl. Her tail no longer lashed her sides. "Tired out" would have been the decision of one who did not know animals. But now she was well rested. At first she was exhausted and knew she could not make a successful charge, so all there was to do was to bluff and bluster. Now she

flashed fire and anger. I ducked behind the rocks and looked for Means. He was ready. I ventured to peep over again. The lioness had moved farther down. Then, by hurling another cannon cracker or two, she broke for the open country, but the dogs overtook and bayed her near a little thorn bush.

Here Kearton had his camera planted, with Ulyate standing at his side, rifle in hand, and a native or two with spears to help finish the lioness if she came toward the camera. I turned to Means and said:

"Now, Means, she is where we wanted her and is our meat. I will lead the way and you must not go a foot nearer to her than I do." I dashed past and hurled the rope, but it fell short. Again I made a throw while Means was arranging his rope, but missed. Means followed and missed. We were obliged to keep up the struggle before she was rested. Again I threw, but fell short. Again Means threw and encircled her neck.

"Good!" I yelled. "The first man that ever roped a lion!"

She shook herself against the little tree and the noose slipped off. Again I threw and took a position on the southwest of her. We had been going past her at great speed, as planned. I saw the lioness had crouched down. The end of her tail wagged slowly. She fixed her hind feet in a firm position. I shouted to Means:

"Look out, she may come this time!"

She was already coming, and, as he hurled the lasso, a terrible roar came from her throat and she went at him as if shot out of a gun. We both spurred our horses. The lioness gained at every jump as we sped southward, the only direction we could go, the banks on all sides preventing any other course. Means's horse, having such momentum, soon pulled ahead of me and gained on his pursuer. The lioness was after him. Suddenly she turned on me—at my right was a high precipice—and with mouth wide open, fangs glistening in the sunlight, and loud roar, she made a desperate effort to cut me off. But the horse, appearing to realize the situation, flew for life and carried me safely from the jaws of the lioness.

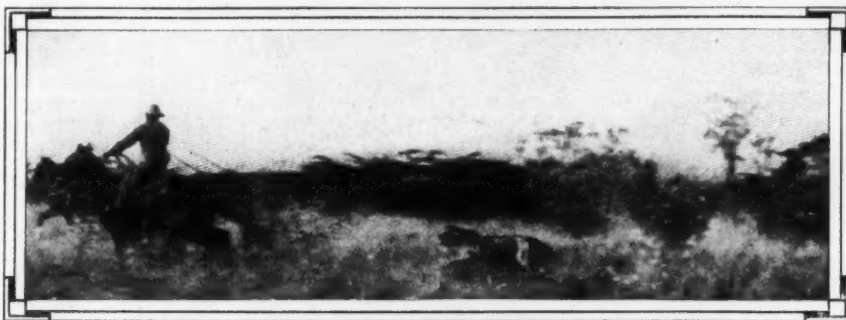
Missing both of us, she appeared humiliated and galloped away to crouch under another thorn tree. Again we went at her. Means led off and threw, but missed. Loveless followed and encircled her neck. She caught the noose in her teeth, but as Loveless's horse was going with great speed the rope jerked a fang from her mouth. This disturbed her very much, and she broke for the donga (ravine), and was soon crouched in a thick clump of brush. This was discouraging for us. The dogs were all fagged out. The sun was well up and was pouring tropical heat upon all of us.

We hurled cannon crackers all about her, and the roar was equal to real cannons, but she braved all our efforts, even fire that burned the grass close around her. It began to look hopeless. Finally I roped a rock about the size of a bushel-basket, rode around on the other side of the bushes, and hauled it back and forth until I had the lioness uncovered. Loveless rode on the bank above her about ten feet higher than where she was crouched and hurled his lasso for her neck. With a roar and one mighty bound she went into the air at him, and only by the quickest action possible did he escape her deadly claws. Then she ran down the donga until exhausted and darted under the high grass. Now I realized she had been thoroughly convinced we were able and would take her life unless she eluded us. She was now ready to compromise with her pursuers—that is, let us alone if we would let her alone. But only an unconditional surrender would we consider.

Means threw his rope for her, and it hit where he aimed, but the grass held it up from going over her head. Loveless asked me for an extra rope I carried on the saddle. Tying it to his, he passed it over the limb of a tree. Means withdrew his rope, and Loveless threw his noose on the grass above the beast's head. This was all done quickly. I galloped Baldie out a few rods and secured a long stick, broke off the limbs, and

left a fork on the small end of it. Then I rode along by the side of the lioness, being on the bank about three feet above her, caught the lasso in the forked stick, and forced it down through the grass and over her head. As I did so I shouted to Loveless: "Pull!" And he pulled. And I pulled for high timber, for the lioness came with another famous spring at me. As I pulled away I looked back and saw the great beast going through the grass backward with great rapidity. She had leaped through the loop, but luckily for me the rope had fastened on one hind leg. In another instant she was dangling below the limb of the tree by the hind leg. The lion was no longer king, but on this, the eighth day of April, 1910, had abdicated to American cowboys.

We caged the lioness, brought her to Nairobi, and she is now in the Bronx Zoo at New York.



The lioness makes a charge

crouched with the end of her tail moving slowly. She commenced treading up and down with her hind feet.

"Baldie! Go! or we are done for!" I yelled to my horse, and away we went to a safe retreat. The golden opportunity had gone, as the beast had her second wind, and we to the rider who dared face her.

"Where is Scull?" I wondered. "Hello!" I shouted. No answer! Again and again I called. Time went on. Finally a voice came from the west: "Where are you, Jones?" And Means, Loveless, and the picture brigade came up out of breath. As the others arrived, the lioness became restive.

"Look sharp," I cried. "There she goes." And sure enough, she plunged through the trees and rocks westward, but soon stopped to fight the dogs.

I saw an opportunity and exclaimed: "Now, Means, let's rope her. Don't go a step nearer than I go. She is resting and is liable to charge. Remember, never go near her except on a sharp run, so that the horse will have momentum and can gather quickly."

"All right," said Means. "Ain't she a beauty?" But just then the lioness broke away again and landed in



The rhino lunging to the full length of the rope and tearing up an ant-hill in his rage

a fissure in the rocks about ten feet deep and about eight or ten feet wide, covered with leaning bushes and vines. The dogs followed her into what proved a trap for them, as in this penned-up place she demolished several. She gave Old John a terrible mauling, but he recovered. I had anticipated such lion tricks and had laid in an armful of giant Fourth of July cannon crackers, such as would wake the dead. One after another was hurled in above the brute, so as to drive her down into the open prairie. It worked all right at first, forcing her gradually down the fissure toward the plain, but she soon became defiant. We kept up a regular cannonading, and hurled sticks and stones at her from above, but to little effect.

Finally, I secured a long pole, put my noose over the end of it and attempted to slip it over the neck of the infuriated beast. She looked up at me, and her eyes



# The Surprising Desert

*A Real Outdoor Land to Which the Sun Gives Entrancing Color and Unexpected Fertility*

By T. S. VAN DYKE

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PUTNAM & VALENTINE

**F**EW imagine that there is a vast area in the United States where a big house is a nuisance and those who have one spend most of their time outside of it both day and night, where people travel more and farther and see more that pleases the eye than in the lands of abundant rain. Pierre Loti shows plainly in his writings that he loves the desert as well as the Arab, and those who live on the deserts of our country soon learn to like the free out-of-door life in spite of many disadvantages.

The modern booster of the rose-blossoming business is not at all smart in suppressing everything that can cast a shade on any part of his rainbow. The same trick was thoroughly worked in California thirty-five years ago and caused it to be cursed for years from Labrador to Key West.

## Much Patience—Some Capital

**T**HE desert is no place for the ordinary pioneer with a few hundred dollars, and there is plenty of tribulation in store even for the man with thousands. On land that is now paying me over one hundred dollars an acre a year net profit from alfalfa, it took me three years to get a crop worth cutting and sixteen months to get enough green to turn horses on with a clear conscience, although I had plenty of land already cleared and plenty of water. In seven years I have not been able to get a decent mess of green beans, corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, or berries. The extreme dryness of the air seems to stop the pollination without regard to the amount of water at the root. Almost everything that can be raised has to be handled differently from what it is in the rainy lands, or even in the semiarid lands, and one must have money enough to live on until he learns, or he will have a rich foretaste of eternal torment.

With money, patience, and study of conditions, the rose-blossom business, with plenty of *sure* water—no dry farming or windmills on true desert—can be made beautiful as well as profitable far beyond what is known as profit in the rainy lands. But this is not the beauty of the desert.

It is something surpassing that and due to the absence of water, instead of the abundance of it. On the deserts of Arizona and eastern California the air is so dry and rain so rare that even dew is rarely seen. Where I live, on the Mojave Desert, the average rainfall of the year is less than three inches, coming in winter, with practically nothing the rest of the year; and for the last year and a half the total has not been over one-half an inch.

## Cloud Beauty

**E**XCEPT for a few mornings after a rain, not a trace of dew can be found at daybreak, even on a leather wagon cushion. The consequence is that the air is so transparent from lack of moisture that even the few clouds that sometimes fleck the blue are clearer in outline, with more depth and purity of color, than those of the rainy skies, while their rapid evaporation at one elevation and quick formation in another make a variety of action unseen elsewhere. Sometimes cumuli gather suddenly on the horizon and mount toward the zenith in all the tints of opal and pearl, make a vast display for an hour, and suddenly fade into the blue. Sometimes clouds form suddenly above you and drop a misty veil, wavering toward earth and vanishing in evaporation before reaching it, and at long intervals a genuine storm may give a good rain, but nine-tenths of the days throughout the year are clear and half the rest would be called fine days on the Atlantic Coast.

## Mirage Lakes

**H**EA, dry air, bright sun, and flat ground are the conditions of a mirage worth seeing, and on the level parts of these deserts they form such perfect imitations of water and trees that those who think them essentials of a good landscape can see the reality improved on. The best are on the great flats at the mouth of the Colorado River, where leagues of ground are perfectly level and bare. Silvery lakes studded with little islands and surrounded by shrubbery suddenly rise to view, not miles away but only a few rods, with ducks drifting within shooting distance on the smooth-



The water-carriers

est of water, and solemn bitterns standing along the shore.

Heavy vegetation deadens artistic color, in summer the more delicate tones being drowned in a sea of green,

It also destroys too many of the lines of the hills, the infinite number of which on the desert make vibration of light and disintegration of color that please the most exacting artist, but leave him in despair when he attempts to reproduce the effects. Vegetation makes too many flat surfaces. For color at its best value you must go where there is not rain enough to make vegetation that can bind the soil, so that as fast as it is formed by the decomposition of the rocks it is carried by the winds and occasional rains to the plains below. This allows all the minerals of the hills to beam with power undimmed, while the air is so clear that great mountains vanish only in the curvature of the earth with the gulches that seam their sides showing both depth and outline at fifty miles or more. When intense heat makes the air quiver so far above the surface of the plain that everything is seen through its rapid vibration, then color wraps the hills in harmonious gradations and blendings more subtle even than those the setting sun can weave on fleecy clouds, all in infinite softness, yet allowing every cliff and crag to retain its distinctness of line.

## Wonderful Lights and Shades

**I**N THE coolness of morning, when the sun swings like a ball of fire over the eastern ranges, quartz ledges glitter like the angles of an iceberg, iron runs the scale from palest rose to deepest carmine as the sunlight leaps from crag to crag, and brightening lights from the red oxide of copper chase each other over cliff and scar until the whole seems glowing with celestial fire. But when the air begins to dance in wavy lines of heat, the bright red of iron is softened and the red oxide of copper is clouded with gray while the green of the carbonate shifts into olive, quartz fades into silvery gray and lime, cobalt, antimony, and other minerals blend their varied hues with the rest and form a color harmony that the desert alone can show. And, as the air vibrates more and more under the ascending sun, a golden haze sometimes steals over the whole until at noon it seems a land of dreams sleeping under guard of a thousand enchanted castles.

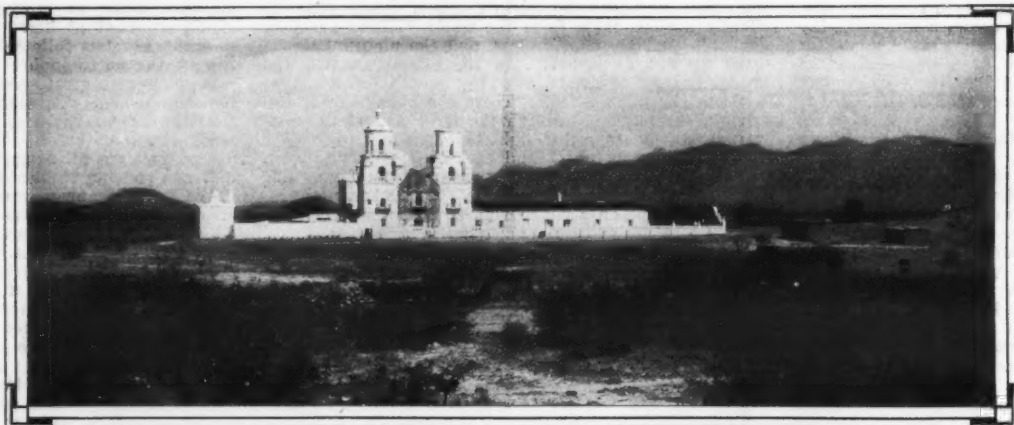
But often this haze is blue, not the blue of distant mountains in the rainy countries, which is generally a change only in the green of vegetation, leaving a mere flat surface—something we rarely see on true desert. This blue is a light tint of cobalt through which all the colors of the hills, with every line, angle, gulch, and spur, are seen as plainly as at any time. The effect is much like that of looking through blue glass, and can not be imitated by any kind of paint.

## A Color Climax

**E**VENING often brings the climax of all coloring. As the sun nears the horizon the rugged ranges of porphyry and granite seem to move out of the slumbrous veil of noon and take a tender pink on every tower and castle with soft tints of hyacinth in every cañon and basin. This pink soon steals over every ridge and spur, and when the sun has almost touched earth's farthest verge, the whole shifts rapidly into strontium fire with the blue deepening in the depressions, and just as the sun sinks crimson subdues the glow of strontium and the blue of the depths shifts into violet. Then, as the last beams weaken in the glowing west, crimson and purple spread rapidly over the whole, lasting perhaps a minute after the sun is out of sight. Light tints of rose beam on the farther hills a little longer, but the nearer ones change rapidly to dull red, brown, and gray, and the brilliant show is over—lasting at its best from three to five minutes.

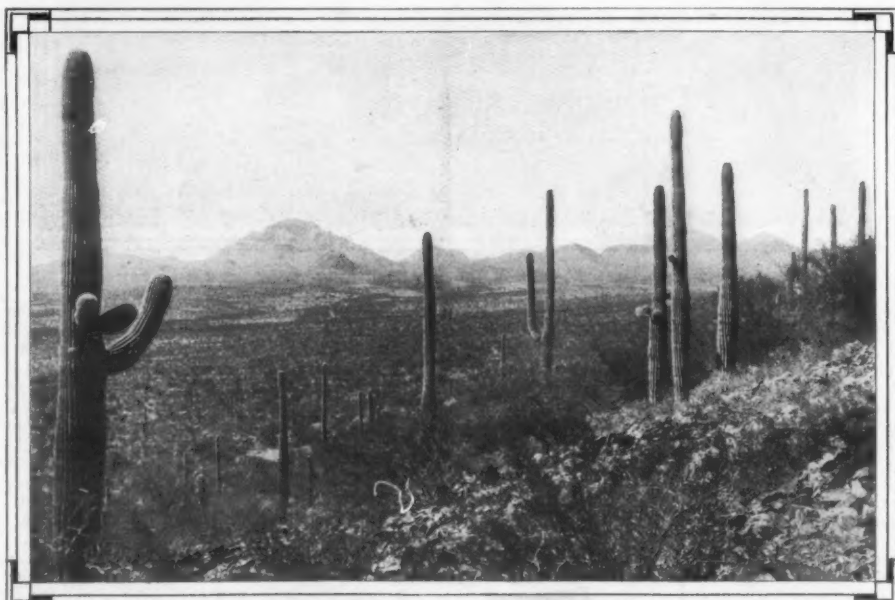
## Nature Painting

**T**HIS is one of the strangest of all light effects. The sun is not red at all, though sometimes a faint orange in a sky of deeper orange or bright yellow. There is no red upon the hills like that seen sometimes on a window glass from a red sun. You can see the gray or brown of the hills with every line and crag as clearly cut as at any time. And between you and hills ten or twenty miles away you can see no rosy mist as you sometimes can on the coast of California. You can discover no carmine or rose or strontium in the air in any direction, and the best effects are not opposite the



San Xavier Mission and Indian School near Tucson, Arizona

and in autumn lost in the glare of violent tints that, compared to those of the desert, are like the blast of a trumpet to the tenderest notes of the human voice.



A picturesque sweep of country in Arizona



sun but often at quite an angle to the path of his beams. The sky behind the mountain is always opal, yellow, or green—never blue—of transparency most marvelous, becoming more so as the green or yellow grows stronger as the light fades over the earth.

No paint can come within sixty per cent of the light on the hills even on ordinary evenings. The thinnest and most transparent of water-colors is a sorry muss compared with the reality, and on some evenings the color is so high and so pure that any painting of it is simply ridiculous. The conditions for the best display are a perfectly dry, still air, free from any trace of dust, which, on my part of the desert, are most common in the evening of a warm midwinter day.

#### No Pest of Insects

SUCH surroundings, with the almost total absence of mud, ice, or snow, make outdoor life easy on the greater part of the desert. And this is increased by the lack of insect pests. Where I live there are no fleas, bedbugs, moths, or mosquitoes, and such is the case generally, though mosquitoes may be bred in places by bad irrigation and in some parts of the bottoms of the Colorado River they need no irrigation. But in every place I know there are enough house-flies in spring and fall to balance the account. The house-fly scientist who tells you that flies breed only in filth, by destroying which you will surely get clear of them, could learn something here where filth is an impossibility. A beefsteak two inches thick, thrown on a line, will dry up sweet in a short time at any time of year, and stable manure is like shavings from kiln-dried lumber in a planing mill. The abundance of flies is so coincident with the amount of annual vegetation—that is, on the amount of rain—that it is quite clear their breeding in some way depends upon it. When we have rain enough to make plenty of flowers in spring we have flies, not by the hundred or thousand but by the million. This year, with no flowers but more stable manure than ever, there are hardly any. It has been this way during the eight years I have been here, and in a year of flowers you may find them in swarms where no trace of man or any of his works, or any filth or rubbish of any kind, can be found for leagues.

The heat of summer really makes the desert still more of an out-of-door land. There is little use of trying to avoid it by staying in the house. You are generally more comfortable outside in the shade and breeze. The greatest suffering is among those who have indoor work to do. Although sixty-seven years old, I work out of doors six or seven hours a day, and pay no attention to the temperature. I am not in any way obliged to do this, but I find my health better always for exercise, and I learned many years ago that the best way to endure heat is the same as enduring cold—to keep yourself strong with exercise and a good appetite. The one who suffers most is the one who sits around and fans and takes cooling drinks. At the same time we are not bragging of the heat as a factor in comfort. But as it is our most valuable asset we accept it with composure. Heat, sunlight, and water, practically on tap, are what makes farming on the desert so profitable, and on most of it the loss from rainy weather, hail-storms, etc., is practically nothing. At my place 110 is a common figure for the thermometer in a hot spell, running as high as 116.

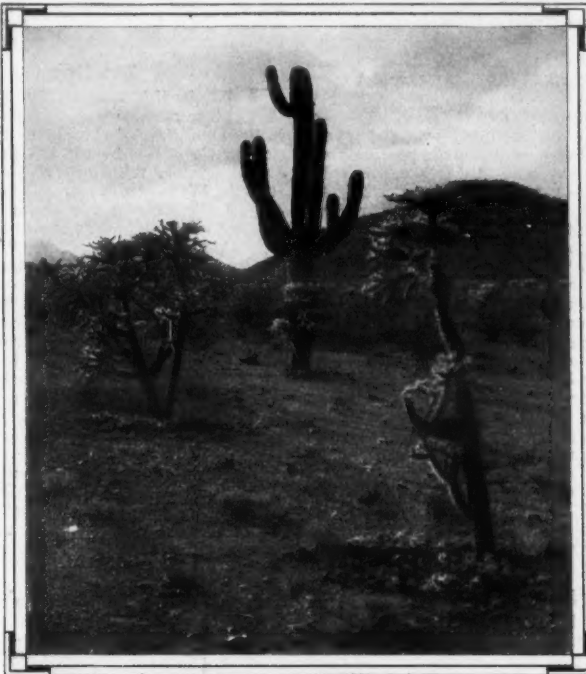
The elevation—two thousand feet—and the extremely dry air, with a breeze a certainty, make it quite endurable, though the breeze feels like a blast from a furnace. But it makes alfalfa gain fifty cents an acre a day over ordinary weather. It is quite certain that in Death Valley and other places, at or below sea-level, the mercury runs as high as 125 and at times higher. But most people endure it readily, though it is not true, as the booster says, that there is no sunstroke. There are some cases, and they are not all whisky-stroke either. But children's diseases, colds and epidemics of all sorts are almost unknown during this period.

#### Desert Gardens

THOUGH there are places where scarcely a living thing of the animal or vegetable world exists for many a blazing league, the desert is not all desolation. In many parts one who loves out of doors and the study of nature can find plenty to amuse him. There is no place where one can go across lots so easily as here, even with the automobile, and over much of it even a bicycle can be comfortably run. It takes but a short time to see a country just as nature left it, no sheep, no fires, no devastation of any kind, no track of man, no hobo's nests, picnic rubbish, or billboards. In spring, after a rainfall absurdly light,

much of the desert is gay with poppies, evening primroses, lilies, bluebells, daisies, and scores of other flowers that make a rapid growth and flower even though they can not make a stalk of quarter size. A little later the perennials bloom without regard to the amount of rain, some like the creosote-bush, a member of the rose family, with its sunny green leaves covered with golden bloom almost as large and bright as if there had been abundant rain.

Many plants seem at first but a sorry attempt of



Everywhere the cactus and the yucca

nature to atone for her great failure of moisture, yet most of them one learns to love as much as some of the more imposing displays of more favored lands. Few greens surpass the feathery delicacy of the mesquite,

Few greens are more refreshing than that of the *pala verde* illumined with the bloom of spring. Waving afar like a golden torch through the dancing heat, the towering plume of the *mesquite* opens new views of nature to one who thinks he knows her well, and, among the blazing rocks that almost rival the sun with their fiery radiation, the green arms of the *petaya*, or the great *zahuaro*, rising far above all else, teach him the folly of pinning his artistic faith to the land where he was born.

One learns to love even the cactus, which at first glance is so forbidding. Almost every variety bears a lovely flower, some bearing a close resemblance to the rose, and varying in color from the purest gold to creamy white and from deepest crimson to the tenderest pink. On some the flowers are nearly three inches across and so dense as almost to hide the thorny limbs that bear them. The marvel is that the flowers are about the same in size and quantity after a winter of practically no rain as after the ground has had a fair wetting.

It is much the same with the fruit, which never fails on the prickly-pear and a few other varieties. Some is red and some yellow, but it is nearly always abundant and juicy. Few imagine it is good to eat, and people have died on the desert from want of this knowledge. By impaling it on a sharp stick you can cut it off and peel it with a knife very quickly without touching any of the spines. The common red prickly-pear tastes like a mixture of strawberry and raspberry. Most all have some resemblance to this, but some of the smaller scarlet ones are almost equal to a strawberry.

The varieties are so numerous that they make a rare garden, and in places make natural ones that are a great curiosity. They are unattractive at first because one associates them with barrenness and poverty, but they grow on the best of land as well as the poorest, and their perennial green atones for the savage treatment of the tenderfoot, who often has to learn that it is not at all necessary to handle them.

#### Where the Oriole Sings

IN MOST places there is far more animal life on the desert than one would suppose possible. Brilliant lizards flash over the driest ground, and delicate little wrens and thrushes flit among the spines of the cactus. The mocking-bird and the oriole sing us their songs of spring, and the meadow-lark soon appears when you get an alfalfa patch started. The horned lark and the linnet, with many a sparrow and flycatcher, are here, and the chaparral-cock and the liveliest little chipmunks ever seen scamper about by day, with the whippoorwill, the bat, and the owl pitching about in the twilight. And who would suppose that the

dove was a lover of the desert? You may think you have seen doves before, but you never did. He is far more in love with leagues of barrenness than with the summer green of the rainy climates. In years of rain, enough to produce an average growth of the annuals, he is here in surprising numbers, breeding in the thinnest brush of the rockiest hills and traveling leagues for water. In some parts the white-winged dove of Sonora, a lovely bird, larger than the common dove, also comes to spend the summer; and sometimes the delicate little Inca dove, in soft cinnamon and ashes of roses, with shell-shaped edgings, crosses our southern border to keep the others company. It is one of the last places where one would

expect to find the quail, yet Gambel's partridge is found in great numbers in some parts, and is scattered almost everywhere where there is brush, cactus, and rocks. How this bright combination of blue, black, and chestnut can thrive in the hottest sun, without ever a drop of water that you can discover, and ply his little legs over scorching rocks at a pace no man can follow long, is one of the many puzzles of this dry region.

#### Animal Life

COYOTES, little foxes, and even the wildcat, are found here, with the cottontail, of course; and the hare runs the sun a race out of bed, just for fun, on a blazing morning, sits all day in shade little better than that of the spider's web, and in the evening skips gaily forth to run the sun another race to bed. Though the antelope and the mule deer are both found in spots, it is not on true desert; but who would imagine that the mountain sheep loves the driest, roughest, barest, and hottest of all the hills of earth? Yet he was once everywhere on the fiery ranges that traverse the desert, and may still be found, happy and fat, on the ragged hills, whose soaring crags blaze with such intensity in the morning sun and beam at evening with all the tenderest tints of purple and rose.



Looking into the far-famed Death Valley of California

always loose and wavy instead of a tight and hard-edged picture. The rosy flower that tips the straggling arms of the *ocotilla* would be attractive in any garden.



The Papago Indian and his burro is a common sight on the desert edge





If your "light" underwear wasn't as cool and comfortable last summer as you expected it would be—if you can remember sultry days when you were nearly "all in" and your underwear felt like a hot, wet blanket, you should consider

**DRYSKIN**

**CONDUCTIVE UNDERWEAR**

The new fabric acquires 50% higher *conductive* power through the special absorbent-cotton process to which we subject it.

It is cooler than any other underwear you have ever worn for the simple reason that it keeps the skin dry.

"DRYSKIN" fabric is more than absorbent—it is actually "conductive."

Wear "DRYSKIN" Underwear and you'll even enjoy hot weather. The fibre does not "felt" or "pack." Repeated launderings do not change its remarkable porosity and absorbency. The exclusive "DRYSKIN" process gives the fineness of costly linen. You'll want to wear Dryskin when you see it.

If your dealer does not handle "DRYSKIN" Underwear send us his name and price direct, stating size. Single garments 50c., union suits \$1.00. All styles—separate, athletic, sleeveless, half sleeve and regulars.

Every pair of "DRYSKIN" drawers is equipped with the new Adjusta-Slide, permitting instant adjustment at the waistband.

Norfolk Hosiery & Underwear Mills Co.

Norfolk, Va., and  
366 Broadway,  
New York



IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

## THE SPORTSMAN'S VIEW-POINT

### Turning Elk Out to Die

**W**HAT to do with the Yellowstone Park elk (wapiti) is a problem which the people of Wyoming have on their hands and which the Federal Government should help them solve.

Of all the deer family, of all American fauna, indeed, save the bison, the territory over which the elk once ranged has narrowed the most. Practically all the elk of the United States, barring a few on the Pacific Coast and a comparative few in Colorado, are contained in what is substantially one great band of about 50,000 which ranges in northwestern Wyoming, southern Montana, and southeastern Idaho, centering upon the Yellowstone National Park and the Wyoming State Game Reserve.

When the snow begins to fall they are driven to seek lower country for feed. Formerly there was plenty of lower country, but gradually it has been taken up by settlers, ranchers, stockmen, until today only the Jackson's Hole Valley is left.

So here we have the situation: ample range and a magnificent country for the summer, with plenty of feed; and for the winter, no range other than the Jackson's Hole Valley country—an area so insufficient for the support of the elk which crowd into it every winter, that they die of starvation by the thousands and would expire in larger numbers were it not that hay is given them in the Valley.

### Starving by Thousands

**N**OT half has been told of the number that perish every winter of starvation despite this hay feeding.

For some reason, known best to themselves, the State officials do not, according to the statements of Jackson's Hole residents, correctly represent the situation. For example, in 1909, when, according to estimates on the ground by settlers, three-quarters of the calves died, the State Warden in his annual report announced the



Hung up on a fence rail and too weak to get over

winter's loss as fifteen per cent of the calves and a few old elk!

About 1,000 are legitimately killed during the open hunting season, and the natural increase is estimated to be about 5,000 annually.

S. N. Leek, an old settler of Jackson's Hole—whose recital of the situation from a resident's point of view in our February 11 issue is recommended for careful reading—writes me that during his residence he has seen upward of 40,000 elk perish by starvation; that he has seen 5,000 dead elk within a one-mile circle. Last winter, within a mile of Flat Creek, 1,600 dead elk were counted; not far away another 2,000 bodies were reckoned within the radius of a mile. Last spring it took a team ten days, working constantly, to haul away the dead elk on a 400-acre ranch in Jackson's Hole! In the winter of 1909 three-quarters of the calves died; last winter half of them died by starvation!

### Extirpation

**I**T IS a disquieting thought that this magnificent example of American fauna is thus, in its last stronghold, growing fewer yearly despite a healthful natural increase; yet more disquieting is it to consider that even its decreasing numbers are far too many for the winter provisions made for them by Government and State.

Elk no longer are killed merely for their tushes, to an alarming or even serious extent, thanks partly to the commendable action of the Order of Elks (B. P. O. E.),

which renounced the tush as an emblem of the Order, requesting members to refrain from buying it; and largely to the influence of sportsmen, who for years have vigorously opposed the sale of these tushes, and worked zealously to arouse a supporting sympathy.

### Trifling

**H**OW is this thoroughly discreditable state of affairs to be bettered? How is the condition of the elk to be relieved? not for the present only, but permanently. Every winter, when starvation overtakes the elk, Wyoming raises the long yell for help, and Congress receives a hurry call for hay money—just as it did last month. This is merely temporizing, trifling with a situation which grows worse. The need is for a remedy that may be applied before the damage is irreparable, and the benefits of which may endure. That is the problem which puzzles Wyoming; and, as I say, it seems to me one to which the Government should address itself, for, after all, the majority of these elk are wards of the United States. They are housed and fed during the summer season in the National Park, to be turned out by the snow with as little concern for their well-being as exhibited by that unfeeling wretch who at summer house closing turns his cat into the street for the care of more humane neighbors.

### What to Do

**T**HREE ways of solving the problem are suggested:

1. Extend the winter range so it will accommodate the elk and their natural increase.
2. Keep the band within numbers which can exist upon the present available winter feed supply.
3. Distribute surplus among States which are fitted to adopt them.

The question of increasing the range may be dismissed as well nigh impracticable.

The development of the nearby country is the cause of the present restricted elk range, and it is neither to be expected nor to be desired that the question of their survival should outweigh the industrial upbuilding of this region. A solution must be reached which will safeguard the elk and, at the same time, in no way interfere with local expansion.

The second proposition of reducing the herd to a size that can winter without loss of life and without hay feeding in the Jackson's Hole Valley is now being considered in Wyoming, through the means of a longer open hunting season. It is argued that by extending the season a month sufficient wapiti will be legitimately killed to keep the herd within numbers which can survive a winter on this range.

This does not appear either desirable or practicable to me. It is unlikely that through legitimate hunting an increase in killed five times the present number annually so shot will result; and that would be necessary in order to keep pace with the birth-rate. Hunting in this section is not inexpensive and would be outside the reach of the average. Of course, there is the alternative of the State killing a certain yearly number for the market; but that might result in trouble.

### An Ideal Solution

**T**HE ideal solution of the problem, and one which seems quite feasible, is distribution among such States of the West, including the Pacific Coast, as are suitable



**KRYPTOK LENSES**

Combine Near and Far View in One Solid Lens

Discard your old-style pasted lenses. The prominent seams are disfiguring. They suggest old age. Dirt gathers at the edges. Wear Kryptok Lenses, which present the neat appearance of single-vision glasses, yet have two distinct focal points. The reading lens is fused invisibly within the distance lens.

**This is a Kryptok Lens.**  
Note the absence of seams. Kryptok Lenses do not look odd or suggest old age. They improve one's appearance.

**This is a Pasted Lens.**  
Note the ugly seams. They indicate old age. Pasted lenses detract from one's appearance.

Your optician will supply you with Kryptok Lenses. They can be put into any style frame of mounting, or into your present ones. Over 200,000 people are now wearing them.

Write Us for Descriptive Booklet

Kryptok Company, 103 E. 23d St., New York

## Here's Your Opportunity



Your opportunity to get ahead in the world—to qualify for a good position—to gain a good salary.

Just mark the coupon to show what occupation you like best—mail it to-day—and the I. C. S. will come to you and explain how easy it is for you to gain advancement and **increased pay**—just as thousands of others have done.

More than 300 students as a monthly average voluntarily report advances in pay gained through the I. C. S.—405 in December.

You, too, can get in the vanguard of the prosperous. **START NOW!**

### MARK THIS COUPON

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS  
Box 1108, Scranton, Pa.

Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for the position, trade or profession before which I have marked X.

Automobile Running	Civil Service	Spanish
Mine Superintendent	Architect	French
Mine Foreman	Chemist	German
Plumbing, Steam Fitting	Gas Engines	Italian
Concrete Construction	Banking	Building Contractor
Civil Engineer	Architectural Draftsman	Industrial Designing
Textile Manufacturing	Stationary Engineer	Commercial Illustrating
Telephone Expert	Mechanical Engineer	Window Trimming
Mechanical Draftsman	Electrical Engineer	Show Card Writing
Electrical Engineer	Electric Lighting Supt.	Advertising Man
Electric Wireman		Stenographer
		Bookkeeper

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Present Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Street and No. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

**Best grade cedar canoe for \$20**

We sell direct, saving you \$30.00 on a canoe. All canoes cedar and copper fastened. We make all sizes and styles, also power canoes. Write for free catalog giving prices with retailer's profit cut out. We are the largest manufacturers of canoes in the world. **DETROIT BOAT CO., 160 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.**

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S





You can finish that chair in 30 minutes. Remember it comes in four sections

## Double the Purchasing Power of Your Money

Do you know that home surroundings exert a wonderful influence on domestic happiness—on the development of high ideals—on ultimate success? You do?

Do you know that every room in your home can be artistically and elegantly furnished at a price that is ridiculously low? You don't?

THEN you owe it to yourself—to your family—to investigate this proposition. Not knowing means a direct loss to you.

Make  
**\$1 Do Exactly \$2**  
the Work of

HOW? By having the furniture shipped direct to you from the factory in the natural wood—or stained—and in assembled, easy-to-put-together sections, together with all the materials necessary to give it the proper finish.

An evening at home is ample time to finish all the furniture required in any room.

You ask: How does this method reduce the price? There are five reasons.

FIRST—You pay but one profit only—the manufacturer's profit.

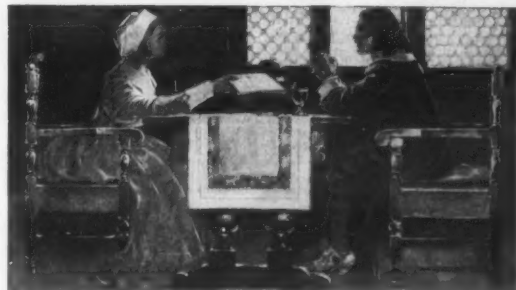
SECOND—You do not pay—but wait—space in this publication is mighty expensive. Why tell only part of the story? Our new Catalog No. 12 goes into detail and a POSTAL card will bring it to you. It shows an extensive line of furniture for every room in the house, club or office, each piece backed by a GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTION or your money refunded. Read it carefully and then you *will* know.

**SEND THAT POSTAL NOW—RIGHT NOW**

### An Idea as to Prices

Refer to the illustrations, showing just a few pieces of our extensive line of furniture. Combination Bookcase and Writing Desk—height 50 inches, width 63 inches, \$22.50. Heavy Mission Rocker, \$8.50. 62-inch Settee, \$16.25. 54-inch Extension Dining Table, \$19.50. 48-inch Library Table, \$16.00. Mission Buffet—height 51 inches, length 55 inches, \$22.50.

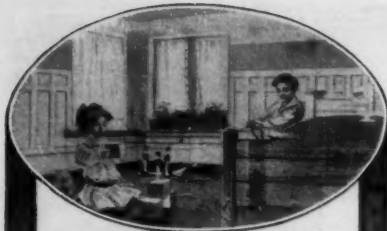
You cannot duplicate any piece for double the price.



Catalog No. 12 also shows a line of furniture of the Flanders period

**Brooks Manufacturing Co., 103 Rust Ave., Saginaw, Mich.**

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



## Compo-Board

**Makes Sanitary,  
Germ Proof  
Walls and Ceilings**

Plaster is saturated with water when put on—the moisture never leaves the building entirely. It is absorbed by the studding and surrounding woodwork. If plaster becomes thoroughly dry it crumbles and falls off.

Compo-Board is made of thoroughly dried wooden slats with a thickness of extra heavy moisture proof paper on both sides all cemented together under intense heat and heavy pressure.

Compo-Board walls and ceilings will outlast the building—first cost is last cost. It is a nonconductor of heat, keeping the house warm in winter and cool in summer. It goes on to the walls dry, introducing no moisture into the building. It is fire resisting and will not crack and fall off. Will take paint, paper or kalsomine perfectly. Beautiful effects in panels and beamed ceilings can be secured by its use.

Whether for a new building or remodeling a room or closet, Compo-Board is better than plaster in every way. Used for partitions in office buildings, summer cottages or to divide up the basement. Use it in the barn or hen house. Has a multitude of uses. You can get it in strips 4 feet wide and 1 to 18 feet long, any length you want in even feet.

**To Manufacturers**—Compo-Board is being used all over the country by manufacturers in their products and around their factories. Possibly you can use it to your advantage.

### Send for Sample and Booklet

A sample will show you what Compo-Board is, and the booklet tells of its many uses and advantages. Sold in strips 4 feet wide and 1 to 18 feet long by dealers in nearly every city and town.

**NORTHWESTERN  
COMPO-BOARD COMPANY**  
4222 Lyndale Avenue North,  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The border of this advertisement is a slightly reduced cross section illustration of Compo-Board.

**Webb** **Solid Oak**  
(Golden or Weathered)  
**LETTER FILE** Files 25,000  
Papers

Drawers roll on roller bearings. Adjustable follow blocks hold papers vertically for quick and easy reference. Constructed entirely of Solid Oak—mechanically perfect. Practically indestructible. Handsomely finished; matches finest office furnishings. Birch Mahogany \$14.50. Ask your dealer.

**FREE Catalog "B"**—64 pages of filing and time-saving office devices. Booklet "Filing Suggestions" solves your filing problems. Catalog "C" shows handsome, inexpensive, sectional bookcases (two styles).

Freight Paid east of Mont., Wyo., Colo., Okla. and Texas. Consistently low prices beyond.

**The Webb Manufacturing Co.**  
54 Union St., Monroe, Mich.  
New York Office, 198 Fulton Street.

**ERICKSON LEG**  
Does not chafe, overheat or draw end of stump

Send for new Catalog "C"

THE LARGEST LIMB FACTORY IN THE WORLD  
**E. H. ERICKSON ARTIFICIAL LIMB CO.**  
9 Washington Ave. N. Minneapolis, Minn.

**WHITE WIRE FENCE**  
and gates. For lawns, gardens, parks, cemeteries, etc. Inexpensive, but neat, durable and effective. Made of No. 9 galvanized crimped wire and coated with a special white paint. Shipped in rolls any length, any height. Booklet on request.

The Acme Wire Fence Co., 681-B Atwater St., Detroit, Mich.

**Physical Culture** EST'D 1897

Our simple system, 10 minutes daily, no medicine, Druggery or Apparatus whatever, will give wonderful results in a week. Thousands benefited, both sexes. Complete course, illustrated, cloth bound, prepaid \$1.00. Money refunded if desired.

**PHYSICAL CULTURE CO.,** Los Angeles, Cal.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

for harboring and raising elk. It may sound Quixotic, but I think it will be found entirely practicable; in some States it would be merely restocking depleted herds. As for moving—if cowboys rope hartebeest in Africa, I see no reason why cowboys can not also cut out bunches of elk and drive them where they please.

### "Protection"

**B**ISON and antelope have been moved—why not wapiti? At all events, the question presses, for the present situation is intolerable to a civilized and humane people. While you are reading this paragraph the elk are dying of starvation in the Jackson's Hole Valley by the hundreds. The photograph reproduced on page 22 was taken February 4, 1911, and the man who sent it to me writes under date of February 7: "I was out below Jackson yesterday and above Jackson to-day, and the sights I saw were awful; half-dead elk lying all around, too weak to rise; ravens picking out their eyes while still alive!"

And just as we go to press the following letter, eloquent of the situation, comes to me:

JACKSON, WYO.

DEAR MR. WHITNEY—Your letter of January 27 just reached me; road blocked by snow. Yesterday I counted thirty-nine dead elk around one hay crib and twenty around another. To-day Mrs. Leek and I drove up above Jackson about one mile, into a bunch of about 1,500 elk; we found the ground covered with dead calves, and very few live ones. Though the old elk don't look so bad, some of them are getting very weak, and within another week they will begin to drop off. Our little boy Holly kept throwing out little wisps of hay that we had in the bottom of the sleigh-box. After driving through the bunch we stopped, and the whole herd followed the string of hay up to within fifty feet of us, literally starving to death. I am feeding 200 at my place, and would feed more, but have not the hay.

I am taking records of all this with camera, and they will hear from me in the future. Yesterday I got a splendid negative, showing twenty-four dead elk within a space of thirty by sixty feet. About three days ago I took a motion picture of a man walking among about fifteen calf elk, putting his hand on each one as he passed, too weak to get out of his road, and then standing over eight dead elk that also shows in the picture. About a week ago I saw elk with their eyes picked out and holes torn in their rump by the birds, and the elk still alive. I have pictures of men holding up elk's heads to show they are still alive, but unable to hold up their heads. Now, you may say, why do you not help these poor brutes? We are unable to do so; there are thousands of them, and the settlers only have sufficient hay for their own use. The State knows the conditions, why don't they do something?—because the officials are sheep men and wish the elk to die, that they may have the range. Sincerely yours, S. N. LEEK.

A pretty tale of "game protection," eh? Here is another opportunity for the Order of Elks to show the strength of their organization and their public spirit.

### Standpatters in College Sport

**O**NE of the most stubborn obstacles in the way of building a true amateur spirit, and of putting college sport where it belongs, is the laissez faire alumni attitude toward the undesirable features which may obtain in the training and the games of the boys of their own college. And I do not wish to be understood as intimating collusion between alumni and athletic management. I refer to that large number of college men who either do not care or, caring, hesitate to "speak up in meeting." Thus we have the standpatter—negative and tolerant.

At few institutions in this country has the general desire for clean sport been more sincere or more sustained than at Harvard; and the "Alumni Bulletin" of this university is owned and edited by high-minded gentlemen—yet Harvard permitted twenty-six candidates for its 1910 football team to begin training three weeks before the term opened—and the "Bulletin" now fails to comprehend my "allusion" of last month, which expressed difficulty in reconciling Harvard's proclaimed solicitude for clean athletics with the uncomplaining acceptance of such extended, out-of-season preparation.

Nor does it matter, so far as the involved ethics are concerned, whether the twenty-six candidates and their coaches paid their board or, as offered in explanation, were lodged "by the kind invitation" of an alumnus. The intent is the same: and one with that spirit subordinating all to thought of winning which is responsible for the demoralizing agencies at work in American athletics.

(Concluded on page 26)

# Corliss-Coon Hand Made Collars

## 2 for 25¢



"I AM the Laundry Bag. I know collars. And I've learned that the only way to judge a collar is by the number of trips it can make to the laundry."

"CONSIDER this: You can't look prosperous when your collars 'go broke' at the corners. Corliss-Coon Collars have the interlining cut away at the ends of the fold. This makes the corners flexible—prevents breaking."

"REMEMBER: The flat-iron is no respecter of collars. I've seen many a nobby shape become a knobby shape after a seance with the irons. Your collars won't lose their shape if you get the hand-made brand—Corliss-Coon."

"SOME men look good—until they're unmasked. Same with collars. I've studied collar character. It's only the honest-clear-through collars, like Corliss-Coon, that can look a laundry straight in the eye and dare it to do its worst."

"I SOMETIMES keep books on the number of trips collars make to the laundry, without 'sawing,' breaking or cracking."

But it's too one-sided. The Corliss-Coon brand always lands the record."

CORLISS, COON & CO., Dept. T, Troy, N. Y.

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

**F**OR sightliness and wear, you can't improve on hand-made collars. To prove it—choose your style in Corliss-Coon Collars—look at yourself in it—then count the trips it makes to the laundry.

"TAXICAB"—two heights. A clean-cut business style. Looks right—feels right. (See above)

"HERALD SQUARE"—three heights. A close-front with square corners. Distinctive. Business-like. (See above)

"JENNICO"—2 1/4 in. Also "Basil" (2 in.) and "Croxtan" (1 3/4 in.). A standard style—always popular. (See above)

"FIELD CLUB"—three heights. The original close-fitting fold collar. Never surpassed for style or comfort. (See above)

"CHEVY CHASE"—2 1/4 in. front, 1 1/2 in. back. A new and different close-front collar. Style with comfort. (See above)

Complete style book showing all the latest Corliss-Coon styles, sent on request.





# This is the Verdict on No-Rim-Cut Tires

After selling half a million Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires, these are the facts as we find them:

Last year our tire sales trebled—jumped to \$8,500,000. Yet No-Rim-Cut tires, during most of the year, cost one-fifth more than standard Clincher tires.

This year, sixty-four leading motor car makers have contracted for Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

At the big Automobile Shows held this year, up

to this writing, more pneumatic-tired cars were equipped with Goodyears than with any other make.

Among Goodyear customers, No-Rim-Cut tires out-sell our Clincher tires almost six to one, now that the price is equal.

All of which shows that men who know are demanding No-Rim-Cut tires. The day of the Clincher is ending.

## How They Cut Tire Bills in Two

### Rim-Cutting Impossible

It is utterly impossible to rim-cut a Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire. We have sold half a million to users. We have run the tires deflated in a hundred tests—as far as 20 miles. In all this experience there has never been a single instance of rim-cutting. And there never can be one.

All this worry and expense is ended forever when you adopt Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires. Let us explain.



Here is the clincher tire as we and others make it. The picture shows how these tires are fitted in any standard rim for quick-detachable tires. Also in demountable rims.

In using these tires the removable rim flanges must be turned to hook inward—as shown in the picture—to grasp hold of the hook in the tire. These tires are called "clinchers" because they hook into the flange. That is how the tires are held on.

When the tire is deflated, note how that thin rim flange digs into the tire casing—forced by the whole weight on the wheel. That is what causes rim-cutting, even when the tire is but partly deflated. In case of a puncture, the tire may be wrecked beyond repair by running a single block.

Here is a Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire



The 126 Braided Wires

fitted in the same standard universal rim. This tire has no hooks on the base. It does not need to be hooked into the rim flange. So the removable rim flanges are turned to hook outward. The rounded edge comes next to the tire, and rim-cutting is utterly out of the question.

The hooks were used because no man knew how to make an unstretchable tire base practical and safe. To prevent the tire from stretching over the rim we had to hook it into the flanges.

We get rid of this need by vulcanizing into the tire base 126 braided piano wires—63 on each side. This makes the tire base unstretchable. Nothing can force the tire off the rim. But, when you unlock and remove the rim flange, the tire comes off in an instant. There is no prying out as with clincher tires, where the hooks "freeze" into the flanges.

When the tire is inflated these braided wires contract. The tire is then held to the rim by a pressure of 134 pounds to the inch. It is so secure

that no tire bolts are needed—none are used.

### We Control It

These many braided wires, which contract under air pressure, form the only practical way to make an unstretchable tire base. And we control this feature by patent. Many other methods have been tried and discarded. This one alone has made the hookless tire practicable.

We recommend the clincher tire—as do others—where the braided wire base can't be used. But these braided wires perfectly solve the problem. They make the hooked tire unnecessary. They make rim-cutting avoidable. They are bringing a tremendous tide of demand to Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

### Tires 10% Oversize

Here is another great saving which this construction makes possible.

The No-Rim-Cut tire begins to flare outward right from the base of the rim. Note the picture. It is not contracted by the hook-shaped flange.

This enables us to give you a tire 10 per cent oversize, and yet perfectly fit

the rim. And we give you this extra without extra cost.

That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent greater carrying capacity. It means, on the average, 25 per cent additional mileage.

### The Reason is This

Motor car makers adapt their tire sizes to the expected load. That means the weight of the car as they sell it and the weight of the passengers at 150 pounds each. In these days of close prices few motor car makers can afford to allow much margin.

But most owners add extras—a top, glass front, gas tank, gas lamps, extra tires, etc. And passengers sometimes weigh more than 150 pounds. As a result, the tires are overloaded beyond the elastic limit. The result is a blow-out, often while the tire is new. And the motor car owner, not knowing the facts, usually blames the tire.

To take care of these extras, and avoid this blame, we give you the 10 per cent extra size which the No-Rim-Cut style allows. And we give it without extra charge.

This oversize, on the average, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage. The No-Rim-Cut feature saves another 25 per cent. It is safe to say that these two features together cut tire bills in two on the average.

They cost nothing extra. You get them both by simply insisting on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

Our tire book tells how Goodyear tires have been gradually perfected through 12 years of ceaseless experimenting. It tells a hundred facts which motor car owners should know. Ask us to send it to you.

**GOODYEAR**  
No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

**The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Erie Street, Akron, Ohio**

Branches and Agencies in All the Principal Cities.

We Make All Sorts of Rubber Tires.

Canadian Factory—Bowmanville, Ontario. Main Canadian Office—Toronto, Ontario.

(116)



## STAR Safety Razor

**If You Didn't Shave  
With a STAR This  
Morning It's Our Fault  
—Not the Razor's**

For thirty-five years we have been paying more attention to the making and perfecting of the STAR than to the selling of it. The result is a razor that meets every requirement of the man who shaves.

In the frame are self adjusting blade clips, large lather cup, hinged back for easy cleaning.

But we pride ourselves most upon the blades. Each is made from the finest steel—taken from the heart of the tempered metal. Each is forged, tempered, hardened, ground, honed and stropped individually and by hand.

Our men who do this work have lived with the STAR the better part of their lives. They are trained, experienced blade makers. Their interest in the high quality of the STAR is as great as our own. They give you a blade that takes a marvelous cutting edge—and keeps it.

From now on we shall advertise the product of the labor of these men. We shall tell men who shave about the STAR Safety Razor. If you are not using a STAR it's because you don't know about it—because you've never tried it. We are to blame. Not the razor.

If your dealer doesn't sell the STAR write us.

Price - as illustrated - \$3.75  
Other styles from \$1.50 to \$20

**KAMPFE BROTHERS**  
8-12 Reade St., New York City



### The Pharisaical Tom-Tom

MUCH talk is indulged in about the rules of the game, but even more we need common understanding and agreement on fair-play definition. Certainly, it is not fair that one college should have several more weeks of football practise than another simply because it views the ethical side more lightly.

Harvard had three weeks more training last season than Princeton, two more than Yale, while Minnesota had several weeks less preparation for its game with Michigan, unrestricted as it is by a fine sense of fairness in respect to fitting its athletes out of term time for a term contest.

Such ante-season training is nothing more or less than an expression of the American athletic "smartness" which has brought us into disrepute among those, like the English, who view the sport of amateurs as recreation and not like the business of professionals. It means, in a word, an effort to get the start of the other fellow, and is supremely discreditable in sport among gentlemen. Of course, the other fellow may do the same thing—and that's the point. Where may it not end? It is tantamount to taking off the lid. Yet, I confess, I prefer the open flesh-pot of the professional to the tom-tom of the Pharisee.

The "Daily Maroon," the undergraduate paper of Chicago University, uncovers the very essence of this spirit in citing the award to its victorious 1909 eleven of gold watches; whereas last year's team, which fought as valiantly and did its level best, went unhonored, as the "Maroon" says, "simply because they did not come back with the spoils." Not that I commend watch-giving—on the contrary, I deplore it—and only note it here as illustrating my point—for this is not only breeding the spirit that to win is the sole *raison d'être*, but is establishing the game as an end rather than as a means.

### Too Much Talk

I CONFESS to impatience with the sonorous lecturing and lengthy resolutionizing when simple, vital, practical elements such as these are untouched. There is not an ill in college sport to-day which could not be cured if the alumni and the faculties got together for its healing, and put administration of the medicine, together with responsibility for its failure, into the hands of the students themselves.

The Conference Colleges in the West have set an example of what can be done when the impulse to do is real and not assumed. They have forbidden the preliminary training period, which not only places all the colleges on the same level, but teaches a spirit of fair play.

As an illustration of what an alumni paper can do, I point to and commend the timely and courageous efforts of the Yale "Alumni Weekly" to wipe out the muck-erish methods that obtain in baseball. The "Weekly" puts its finger on the trouble in saying:

"The fault also lies with the faculty, the upper classmen, and the alumni, who neglect to encourage, even to demand, the spirit of true sportsmanship."

This is the work for a college paper. The average American undergraduate is, at bottom, fair; at least, he means to be fair, but he needs to be guided and to be encouraged.

### Give the Ducks a Chance

IF A MAN wished to double his flock of sheep, he would not set out to encourage increase by slitting the weasands of his ewes before they had a chance to drop their lambs; and killing egg-laden wild ducks on the way to their breeding grounds is just about as unprofitable, whatever the impulse that pulls the trigger.

Sparing ducks in the spring is something like putting money into the savings-bank—you can get it later and more along with it. The argument put forth by certain classes of shooters that "a dead duck is a dead duck," whether shot in the autumn or the spring, is pointless, because the dead duck in the spring means destruction also to a dozen or more eggs which would have become ducks in the autumn had the fowl been allowed to make her way north unharmed.

Ducks can stand the autumn toll, but they can not survive being shot in the autumn and also in the spring. The common sense in protecting them during their breeding season seems hardly to require emphasis.

If I can not appeal to your sportsmanly instincts, at least respond to the common-sense argument: it is bad business to kill the fowls in the spring—it means that presently there will be no ducks for you to shoot. Give them a chance. You will reap the reward of better sport—and the very satisfactory feeling of being a sportsman—a man who plays fair.



Do you remember your first lesson in "telling time?"  
The chances are ten to one that the WATCH was a

## WALTHAM

First impressions are lasting, and Waltham confidence, begotten in youth is renewed year after year by the progressive methods of Waltham Watchmaking. Waltham lives on its youth—not on its traditions. It is the oldest established Watch in America, but it is also the youngest, most modern and up-to-date in the World. The spirit of progress is the secret of its perennial youth.

In the Waltham, Colonial Series, for instance, watchmaking reaches its most refined and highest development to date. The Colonial, Riverside grade—made as thin as it is safe to make a reliable watch—offers the most exquisite watch model in the world and a timepiece of unerring accuracy. It is in every way the ideal high-grade gentleman's watch.

*"It's Time You Owned a Waltham."*

Send for booklet describing the various Waltham movements. Your Jeweler will assist you in selecting the one best suited to your needs.

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY,

WALTHAM, MASS.

### THE STYLISH LAMPS ARE SOLARS



All the prominent cars in America are equipped by their makers with Solar Lamps. One maker has said, "I could easily save \$30,000 a year by equipping my cars with cheaper lamps, but I'd lose a prestige worth three times as much. 'Solars' alone have the style that my cars have. I wouldn't disfigure one with a cheap lamp."



### SOLAR Lamps

Any maker will put "Solars" on. Insist on it. We make all styles of lamps for every motor purpose, including electric headlights, limousine lamps and side and tail lights; combination gas and electric headlights, combination oil and electric side and tail lights; combination oil and gas motor truck lamps. (121)



**Badger Brass Mfg. Co.**  
Kenosha, Wis. New York City

### LYON & HEALY PIANO



**THE LYON & HEALY  
PIANO** holds a unique position because of its  
**Quality—Prestige—Style**

It is in a class by itself. Its pure, vibrant tone once heard is not easily forgotten. Sold everywhere by the most progressive dealer in each city. Price, \$350 and up.

Beautiful catalog yours for the asking. Write today.

*Lyon & Healy*

Piano Makers  
30-71 Adams Street, Chicago (112)

*This label stands for  
56 Years of Knowing How*

*Is your next suit  
or overcoat to be a*

*Stein-Bloch?*

*The Stein-Bloch Co.  
Wholesale Tailors*





## The Power That Triumphed Over Niagara

AFTER Capt. Klaus P. Larsen made his memorable trip in the 18-foot power boat "Ferro" through the Upper Rapids of Niagara, he wrote this letter:

"The Columbia Multiple Battery which I used on my trip through Niagara Rapids was selected by me because I needed an absolutely reliable and waterproof battery. It fulfilled all my expectations. My engine stopped because of other reasons. The battery was as good as new when I finished the trip. I believe the Columbia Multiple Battery is the best ignition battery made."

Klaus P. Larsen, Oct. 4, 1910.

CAPT. LARSEN had the utmost confidence in his boat and engine, but he realized that if his power failed, he was lost. He couldn't afford anything less than an absolutely reliable source of ignition, and of all possible sources chose the Columbia Multiple as the best.

### COLUMBIA MULTIPLE BATTERY

The Columbia Multiple has demonstrated this reliability for every ignition purpose:

For the primary sparking, auxiliary service and complete running of automobiles;

For the complete electrical equipment of any type of power boat;

For the running of stationary gas engines of every kind.

It secures freedom from ignition troubles, and is the most economical source of ignition you can get—whether measured in miles, in hours, or in saving on cost of maintenance and repairs.

It warns you 100 to 200 miles ahead of exhaustion that you will need a new battery. This is the only ignition system in the world that gives any warning in advance of exhaustion.

Sold by automobile and electrical supply houses and garages everywhere. If not handled by your dealer, write us direct, mentioning his name.

Price, Columbia Multiple Battery in Metal Case, \$5.00.

### COLUMBIA IGNITOR CELLS

Columbia Ignitor Cells, when properly wired in multiple connection, give nearly the same advantages as the complete battery, but the latter is to be preferred whenever possible.

For your protection every Columbia Multiple Battery, Columbia Ignitor Cell\* or Columbia Dry Cell\* bears our name, NATIONAL CARBON CO.

\*Fahnestock Connections furnished without extra charge.

Write for interesting descriptive booklet containing valuable information on many subjects for every owner of automobile, power boat or stationary gas engine.

NOTE—If your battery box will not admit the Columbia Multiple in metal case, you can obtain it in waterproof pasteboard case to fit your requirements.

**NATIONAL CARBON CO.**  
Largest Battery Manufacturers in the World  
2001 W. 117th Street, Cleveland



Every Inch  
A Car

50 H. P. \$2000

The KisselKar, far more than average automobiles, is vibration-proof.

THE system of multiplied inspection under which every part of the KisselKar is produced, makes perfection of material, machining and fit absolute. This reduces vibration, the greatest destructive element in an automobile, to the narrowest minimum. The result is a car without the constant shake—a smooth running, gliding car. Few automobiles equal, and none surpass the KisselKar's refinement of mechanical detail. In design, finish and appointments the KisselKar ranks among the "top notchers."

30 H. P., \$1500—50 H. P., \$2000—60 H. P., \$2500. The 60 H. P. KisselKar "Six" at \$2500 is the most conspicuous value of the year



The KisselKar 3 Ton Truck—\$3500—has greater horse power, dependability, capacity, and lower operating cost than average commercial trucks.

The KisselKar is on exhibition in the leading centers of the United States by the most reliable dealers, or at our own branches. A large Portfolio beautifully illustrating and describing the seventeen models sent Free.

**KISSEL MOTOR CAR CO.**  
161 KISSEL AVENUE HARTFORD, WIS.

"Over 8000  
miles and  
still going"

The Usual  
Quality, Service and  
Satisfaction in

# G & J TIRES

G & J TIRE COMPANY  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

BRANCHES  
IN ALL  
LARGE CITIES

Write for  
PRICE LIST

"We Sell Continental Demountable Rims"

LETTERS without number from G & J users tell of the remarkably high mileage from G & J Tires—unsurpassed service which naturally follows from the most up-to-date manufacturing facilities and the most rigid system of supervision and inspection ever devised.

THE paint-brush has come to be recognized as a necessary accessory of the Spring housecleaning. Ravages of time and wear fly before its magic influence—and they stay away—if the paint or the finish is the right sort.

## ACME QUALITY

Paints, Enamels, Stains and Varnishes

are each made to give best, most lasting results. The highest quality made in the largest plant of its kind in the world. One for every purpose.

Acme Quality Varno-Lac stains and varnishes at one operation. It produces the true effects of the richest woods—mahogany, rosewood, cherry, oak, walnut. Easily applied and gives a lustrous, durable surface.

Your dealer should have Acme Quality Paints and Finishes. If he can't supply you, write us. Send to-day for copy of

### The Acme Quality Painting Guide Book

A complete painting and finishing handbook. Tells what should be used for every purpose—and how it should be applied. Handsomely illustrated in color. Free. Address

**ACME WHITE LEAD  
and COLOR WORKS**  
Dept. P,  
Detroit, Michigan







We want to send this handsome Specimen Book to every man who issues Booklets or Circulars.

It shows how you can add five to fifty per cent. to the selling power of your printed matter by the use of

## CAMEO PAPER

—White or Sepia—for Printing—

It is one of the handsomest recent examples of the printer's art, and it shows how CAMEO enriches illustrations, deepens half-tones and dignifies type.

The absolutely lustreless surface of CAMEO is not only restful and delightful to the eye, but gives a photographic effect to half-tones which is unattainable on any other paper.

If you will write us the quantity and size of your forthcoming booklet, with some description of illustrations, we will give you suggestions whereby you can, with probably no extra cost, work a great improvement in its effectiveness.

Write us at once, before it slips your mind. Free and postpaid.

**S. D. WARREN & CO.**

Makers of the Best in Staple Lines of Coated and Uncoated Book Papers

165 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

### Rugs Carpets Curtains Blankets

Manufacturers' prices save you dealers' profits. We give a binding guarantee of satisfaction and save you 33 1-3 per cent. You can buy the well-known Regal Rug, 6x9 ft., reversible, all wool finish, at \$8.75. Our Brussels Rug, 6x9 ft., greatest value known, \$1.95. Splendid grade Brussels Rug, 9x13 ft., \$11. Famous Invincible Velvet, 9x13 ft., \$16. Standard Axminster, 9x13 ft., \$18.50. Fine Quality Lace Curtains 45c per pair and up. Tapestry Curtains, Wilton Rugs, Linoleums at Mill prices. Write to-day for our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, No. 14. Sent free. Show latest designs in actual colors.



From the Mill We Pay Freight

UNITED MILLS MFG. CO.  
2447-2462 Jasper St., Phila.

### WHITE VALLEY GEMS

See Them BEFORE Paying. These Gems are chemical white sapphires. Can't be told from diamonds except by an expert. Stand acid and fire diamond tests. So hard they can't be filed and will cut glass. Brilliance guaranteed 25 years. Will send you any style ring, pin or stud on approval—all charges prepaid—no money in advance. Write for Free illustrated booklet, special prices and ring measure. WHITE VALLEY GEM CO., 754 Sals Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

### 16 ROSES Guaranteed to Bloom \$1

We want to prove to you that here are "the Best Roses in America," sold on their own roots, direct from America's foremost propagators. Different species, in a variety of beautiful colors—a very rich of gorgeous tints. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. 1911 Floral Guide FREE.

THE CONRAD & JONES CO.  
Rose Specialists. 50 Years' Experience  
Box 141-C, West Grove, Pa.

**CHICKEN BUSINESS** There's Fortune in It. We start you. Most successful Poultry Farm. Thousands to choose from. Low prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, etc. Big, illustrated, valuable book, "Profitable Poultry," sent for 2 cents. Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 60, Clarinda, Ia.

### TOPPAN POWER DORIES and MOTORS

KNOW DOWN DORIES, EASY TO BUILD. Send for free circular and prices. Toppan Boat Mfg. Co., 12 Haverhill St., Boston, Mass.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

## Plays from Across

(Continued from page 13)

The audience is asked to sympathize with a couple now happily married—not to each other—who, having had a daughter born out of wedlock, separate instead of accepting the consequences of their error, and bundle off their unwelcome child in the care of another, to be brought up in a rank of society lower than their own. Pretending to be a guardian uncle and aunt, they keep in touch with her, however, and a year or so later the mother of the girl becomes the wife of Mr. Frampton, a rich manufacturer, and the father also marries. The families are near neighbors—a rather incredible situation.

As the play opens the parents have come down to Brambleside to see the girl, who is now nineteen years old, and to make provisions for her transference from the care of a Puritan, Bible-quoting country woman to that of some genteel family, where she may have the broadening advantages of city life and eventually learn to earn her own living. But the girl has plans of her own, and scandalizes her parents by stating that she intends to marry a respectable mechanic of the village. Now, although the mother was willing that Honora should some day earn her own living, she can not bring herself to allow her own flesh and blood to marry into the laboring class—this is an English play—so, at the instigation of the woman who has cared for her so long, a compromise is made and she goes to live with her mother for six months in the hope that she will forget her lover.

So Honora is initiated into country-house society, with its scenes of gaiety and love-making and careless freedom. The Colonel and his wife are neighbors and friends, but the story of the supposed orphan excites the suspicion of Mr. Frampton, who finally in a well-developed scene discovers the story of the girl's parentage. But in spite of Frampton's chagrin and refusal to forgive his wife for the deception, through the mediation of the Colonel's wife, who has suspected the truth all the while, a reconciliation is effected, and the daughter is packed off to Australia with her mechanic.

Now if the spectator can accept the combination of fortuitous circumstances which bring about Honora's entrance into the Frampton home, he will find the play a pleasing entertainment, containing many fresh and delightful scenes of country-house life and some happy character studies. If the demands on his credulity do not destroy the atmosphere of the beautiful pictures and flashing humor he will be hugely entertained by the clever dialogue which characterizes the greater part of the last three acts and by the occasional dramatic scenes.

Henry Arthur Jones recently said: "The best hopes for an American national drama lie in your eager curiosity; in the immense generous receptivity shown in the ready hearing and welcome you give those who bring you foreign material that you may turn to account." But it is to be regretted that of all the plays submitted to The New Theater there was not an American play by an American author which was as deserving of production as "Nobody's Daughter."

This play is in striking contrast to the recent dramas at this theater, such as "The Blue Bird," "The Piper," and "The Arrow Maker," and perhaps that was the reason for its production. At any rate, it was worth doing and it was well done, and the author should be gratified by the excellent production which The New Theater has given her play. For so delightful is the acting, so charming is the atmosphere in which the play is set, that it is not till the next morning, perhaps, that one begins to scrutinize the fabric of which the play is made, and agree with Dr. Johnson that "the irregular combinations of fanciful invention may delight a while by that novelty of which the common satiety of life sends us all in quest; but the pleasures of sudden wonder are soon exhausted, and the many can only repose on the stability of truth."

### The Seven Solitary Sisters

A HUNGARIAN play by Ferencz Herczegh, whom the notices claim to be the Pinero of his country, has been adapted under the name of "Seven Sisters." The play, as finally produced, starts out to be a light comedy, but soon develops into a broad farce with little attempt at reason or plausibility. This does not, however, detract from the pleasure which is given by a well-acted piece, full of light-hearted gaiety and the spirit of joyous youth.

It introduces Charles Cherry as a star, but the honors are equally shared by Miss Laurette Taylor, who contributes largely in making the play a success. It deals with the efforts of a middle-class mother to marry off her seven daughters

# A Year of the "NIGHT LETTER"

Form 2250 N.

## NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

THEO. H. VAIL, PRESIDENT BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVER'S NO. TIME FILED CHECK

SEND the following NIGHT LETTER subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

March 7, 1911.

TO

One year ago today the Western Union inaugurated what has become a National Institution—the "Night Letter."

Its use has quickened, improved, stimulated business, family and social life.

Telegrams by Telephone increase the facilities and convenience of the Night Letter Service.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

Offices Everywhere in America.

Prompt, Efficient, Popular Service.



## 10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

We will ship you a "RANGER" BICYCLE on approval, freight

prepaid to any place in the United States without a cent deposit in advance, and allow ten days' free trial from the day you receive it. If it does not suit you in every way and is not all or more than we claim for it and a better bicycle than you can get anywhere else regardless of price, or if for any reason whatever you do not wish to keep it, ship it back to us at our expense for freight and you will not be out one cent.

**LOW FACTORY PRICES** We sell the highest grade bicycles direct from factory to rider at lower prices than any other house. We save you \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profit on every bicycle—highest grade models with Puncture-proof tires, imported roller chains, pedals, etc., at prices no higher than cheap mail order bicycles; also reliable medium grade models at unheard of low prices.

**RIDER AGENTS WANTED** in each town and district to ride and exhibit a sample astonished at the wonderfully low prices and the liberal propositions and special offer we will give on the first 1911 sample going to your town. Write at once for our special offer. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogue and learn our low prices and liberal terms. **BICYCLE DEALERS:** you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received. **SECOND HAND BICYCLES**—a limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at \$3 to \$8 each. Descriptive bargain list mailed free.

**TIRES, COASTER BRAKE** rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, parts, repairs and everything in the bicycle line at half usual prices. DO NOT WAIT but write today for our Large Catalogue beautifully illustrated and containing a great fund of interesting matter and useful information. It only costs a postal to get everything. Write it now.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. H-54, CHICAGO, ILL.

### It's The Motor That Makes The Boat

Put a Fairbanks-Morse Marine Motor in your boat and you will have dependable power at all times and in all weathers.

**Fairbanks-Morse Marine Engines** are guaranteed by the largest makers of gasoline engines in the world.

Always easy to start without a crank. Best designs, material, workmanship. We build engines for all crafts, large and small. Two cycle 3 1/2 to 34 H. P., 4 cycle 4 1/2 to 40 H. P.

Send for Catalog No. 2218T and list of our 30 branch houses where our motors are carried in stock.

**FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.** 481 Wabash Ave., Chicago 30 Church St., New York

A Very Attractive Proposition to Agents

Type "E"

13 H. P. 32 P.

13 H. P. 32 P.

13 H. P. 32 P.

13 H. P. 32 P.

13 H. P. 32 P.

13 H. P. 32 P.

### ALADDIN READ-UP HOUSES

5 ROOM HOUSE SAVE MONEY

\$298

Dwelling Houses, Bungalows, Summer Cottages

Aladdin Read-Up Houses are shipped everywhere. Every piece of material comes to you cut and fitted and ready to nail in place. No skilled labor required. Permanent, attractive, warm and lasting. Not portable. Price includes all lumber cut to fit, shingles, doors, windows, glass, patent plaster board, interior trim and finish, paint, nails, locks, hardware and complete instructions. Houses from 2 to 12 rooms. Save four profits by buying direct from mill. Send stamps for catalogue F.

North American Construction Co., Bay City, Mich.



Send for the ALADDIN Catalog and save half on the LABOR as well as on the material.

## Our 50th Anniversary

**DATENT and Trade-Mark Lawyers**

We have served faithfully Thousands of Responsible Inventors. If YOU want the real Truth about Patents write us. Booklet of valuable facts free.

Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, 602 F St., Washington, D. C.

**PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED.** Free report as to Patentability. Illustrated Guide Book, and What To Invent with List of Inventions Wanted and Prizes offered for inventions sent free.

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.



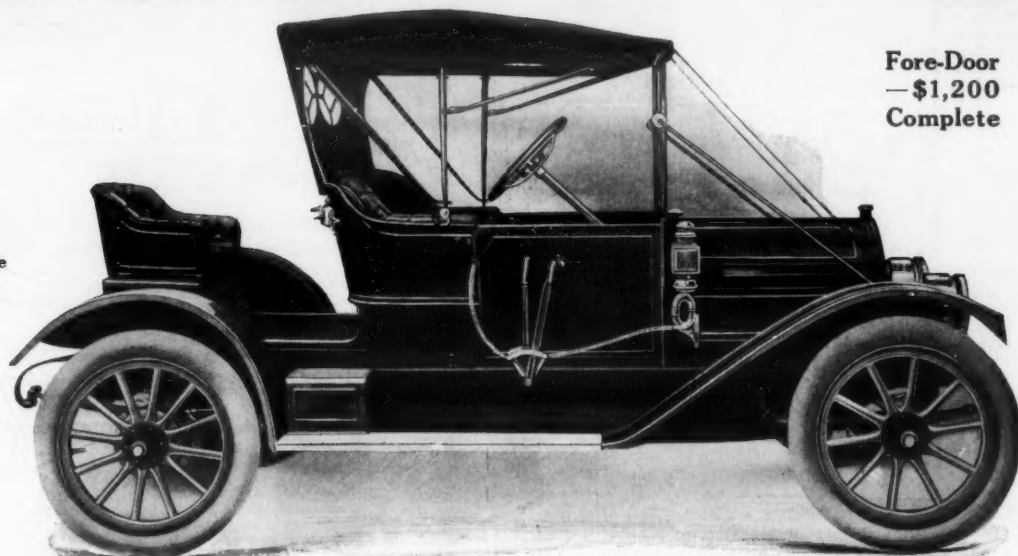
**FULLY GUARANTEED 30 Days' Trial 3 H. P. \$42**

Bronze Propeller and Stuffing box included. Reversible and entirely controlled by one lever. 3 to 15 H. P. Send postal at once for 1911 Catalogue and Special Offer to Demonstrators.

GILE BOAT AND ENGINE CO. 316 Filer Street Ludington, Mich.



# HUDSON "20"



Fore-Door  
—\$1,200  
Complete

See the Triangle  
on the Radiator

## Why This is the Most Widely Copied Car in America

More than 1,000 models of American automobiles are offered for 1911. In most respects the change from those of last year has been in body designs only.

The most noticeable advance has been in the addition to the line of many models of moderate priced roadsters.

Last season the HUDSON "20" was distinct and alone in that field. It was the one really handsome, sufficiently-large, not-to-be-insignificant roadster of moderate price that had been built.

The instant popularity of the HUDSON "20" Roadster naturally resulted in other makers duplicating, so far as possible, its beautiful lines, powerful and quiet motor and other advanced features. It is practically impossible to protect any automobile design by patent.

For months manufacturers measured its every detail and, beginning last fall, you could easily find its prototype in the offerings of other manufacturers. It has been impossible, however, to duplicate the car and duplicate its price. Those cars which are practically precise copies, sell from \$300 to \$500 more than the HUDSON "20."

But there are cars, some of which have the same type of motor or the sliding gear transmission or the same convenient, comfortable body designs, but lack in other details, which sell at about the same price as the HUDSON "20."

One reason why it is impossible to exactly duplicate the HUDSON "20" in design and price is the limited number of cars other makers can sell. No other maker has our advantage of volume, for the "20" is America's largest selling car of its type and class.

The reason for this great popularity is first due to its handsome appearance—its long, graceful lines—the beautiful sweep of the fenders—the high quality of finish in paint and upholstery—the unusual roominess and comfortable riding qualities.

The motor develops more than 26 horse-power, unusually high in a car of its weight.

Yet the HUDSON "20" Roadster for this year is in many ways a greater car, as compared to others, than was that excellent model of last

year. Refinements have been added which give to it as distinct and advanced a place in the field as it had when it was first introduced.

This refers to the improvement in finish, in the provision made for longer wearing qualities and in the general advancement of appearance. A large steering wheel is used—the same size as is used on higher priced, higher powered cars. All steering connections are equipped with leather boots, which keep out dirt and add to wearing qualities.

More steel drop forgings are used than in any other car of its type at its price. All that you have heard good about the HUDSON "20" from the 5,400 enthusiasts applies to the original model. The additional value for this year is much greater.

It is used under all road conditions—under every service demand—in the hands of contractors, doctors, salesmen and where business requirements call for never-failing dependability.

It is used by rich men as an auxiliary to more costly cars. Hundreds of women and girls drive HUDSON "20" Roadsters. It has in numerous instances displaced electrics because of its wider service range.

All that has been said by those who own the car is a great compliment, but the sincerest endorsement is the fact that it is "The most widely copied car in America."

The Fore-door car is \$1,200 complete. This includes dual ignition system, Bosch high-tension magneto, mohair top, glass wind shield, three oil lamps, two gas headlights, Prest-o-Lite gas tank, tools, repair outfit, etc.

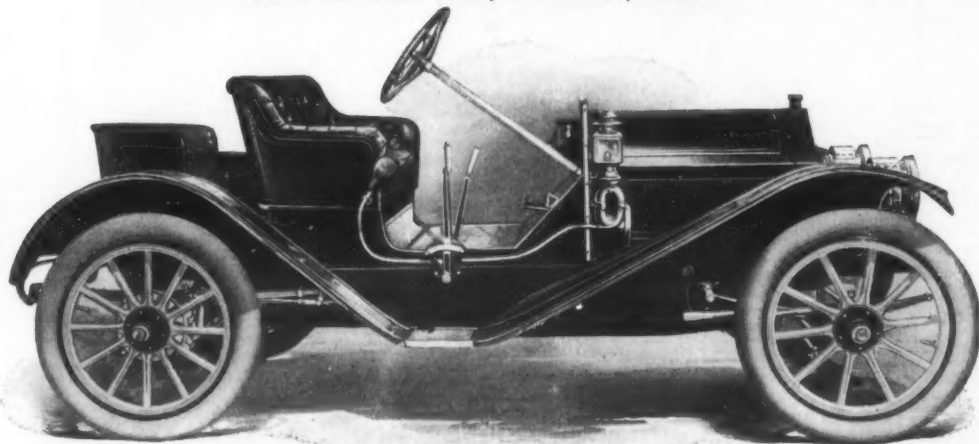
The Roadster is \$1,000, with lamps, gas generator, tools, etc., for \$150 extra.

For \$150 extra a Bosch high-tension magneto, giving a dual ignition system; top, glass wind shield, special storm and winter curtains and Prest-o-Lite tank in place of the gas generator are furnished.

As a two, three or four-passenger roadster, it is recommended for whatever use is required of a light car. Send for literature.

## HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

6002 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.



The colors of all HUDSON Cars are the smartest of the year—blue bodies and gray wheels.

Both models are furnished to carry either two, three or four passengers.

"20" Roadster—\$1,000

**Mallory Hats**  
Rarely Met

STIFF, SOFT AND STRAW HATS

All That You like in a Hat \$3, \$3.50 and \$4

Look for the Mallory Glass Sign in Your Dealer's Window

Every genuine Mallory Hat bears this Mallory trade mark

WHEN a man wears a Mallory Hat, he has a distinct advantage over men who don't. While his hat is every bit as stylish as any other made, it has the added and exclusive feature of being entirely weatherproof. The lines of the Mallory are harmonious; the shades are distinctive, but refined; the fur felt is of the very best quality and the workmanship unsurpassed. Besides, the Mallory outlives any other hat, because of the Cravenetting process which keeps it new.

Send for Free Booklet

**E. A. Mallory & Sons, Inc.**  
Office: 13 Astor Place, cor. Broadway, New York  
Factory: Danbury, Connecticut  
Our new store in New York is at 1133 Broadway, cor. 26th Street

Boston Store:  
412 Washington St.

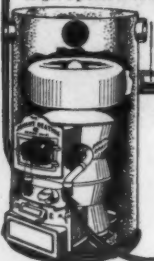


## EASY TO BUY \$10 down and \$10 a month

Our monthly payment plan makes it easy for anyone to have the best heating system. Buy direct and save the dealer's big profits and excessive charges for installation and repairs. Saves one-third the cost.

### JAHANT Down Draft FURNACE

For residences, schools, hotels, churches, etc. Sold Under a Binding "Guaranty Bond" to give perfect satisfaction after 365 days' use or money refunded. We send complete outfit—furnace, registers, pipes, special blue print plans, full directions and all tools for installing. So easy to install a boy can do it.



**OUR FREE CATALOG**  
Explains the patented Down Draft System fully and tells why it gives more heat and saves half the cost of fuel. Write for it now.

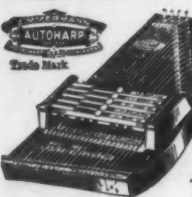
The Jahant Heating Co.  
12 Mill St., AKRON, O.



## FISHING LINES

BEST IN THE WORLD  
Made for every kind of fishing and not high in price. Send for Free Samples and catalogue. Give your dealer's name and say what kind of fishing you like. We will send the right lines.

E. J. MARTIN'S SONS, 55 Kingfisher St., Rockville, Conn.



## Buy the Original Zimmermann AUTOHARP

"The Nation's Favorite." None genuine without our trade-mark "Autoharp." A musical instrument adapted to all classes. At all music stores or direct from us. "Easy to play, easy to buy." Send for free catalog.

THE PHONOGRAPH CO.  
East Boston, Mass.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

in the order of their birth—the program announcing "that the younger daughters are kept in the background that each may be married in turn and no risk taken of having an old maid in the family." But this mother's plans are upset by the fourth daughter, Miei, who, having been expelled from a convent school, returns to her home with hair up and dresses down—a grown-up young lady. Furthermore, she has met an attractive young lieutenant, who follows her and learns that she has three older sisters who must be provided with husbands before she will be eligible. So a conspiracy is hatched between Miei and the officer to provide the necessary husbands, she, of course, capturing the lieutenant in the end.

The suitors become involved in numerous embarrassing situations, but the daughters, one by one, are married off, to the great joy of the mother.

Throughout the play many quaint customs are revealed, and a trio of table d'hôte Hungarian musicians help to give it local color. Much of the charm of the play, however, results from its foreign setting, and the adapter deserves credit for not trying to transplant the action to this country. There is an atmosphere of youth and joy about the play, and it is entirely free from objectionable lines or situations.

### A Pullman Carnival

RUPERT HUGHES has dramatized the Pullman car. The first and third acts of "Excuse Me," which the program styles "A Pullman Carnival," are laid in the sleeper of the Overland Limited, and the second act in the combination car of the same train. The cast includes a number of capable actors, but the play itself gives them little opportunity. There are some amusing situations and a few genuinely humorous lines, but most of the action is of the horse-play variety. Mr. Willis Sweetman, as the negro porter, furnished most of the laughs, but it is a pity to waste such excellent actors as John Findlay and John Westley on such knockabout material. The novelty of the setting may help to prolong the life of a play which will add nothing to Mr. Hughes's reputation.

## Profits of the Peligods

(Continue from page 15)

"Somehow he hates me," she said. "I've tried so hard—when I have made my calls there—to please him. I have even dressed for him—put on my prettiest. I believe I am learning to wish more than ever for a child of my own. At least one. But the strange thing is his hate for me. It is for no reason. It is an instinctive antipathy. He has hate in his eyes. He disregards my presence. His mother can not understand it. To her he even denies it—in his tough little way."

"If I were you I wouldn't blame him, I think," said I. "He is tough, of course. But these children in the glass factories are not children at all, Mrs. Peligod. The parents lie about their age so they can work. It helps to keep the family in food, such as it is. And, of course, with the work and injuries and fumes and dirt, these tubercular troubles are common. Then they buy the poorest quality of canned stuff from the company's store."

"But children of that age ought not to work like that," she said, as if it were a new idea. "They will have no childhood!"

"I could not forbear. 'There are ninety of them in that glass mill of yours,' I said. 'Jim told me. It is necessary to employ them to keep the dividends from dropping off. Their labor is cheap.'"

"Doctor!" she cried. I shuffled a bunch of data cards and waited for her to say more. She was angry. She reddened threateningly. She went out.

"I saw her again in a week. The boy was dead. 'He disliked me very much,' she said and looked at her rings.

"I'm sorry that I have so many patients waiting just now," I told her. But she did not stir. After a while she looked up with a sort of smile and said: "It's a good deal as if this gown I had on was made out of his body."

"Mrs. Peligod!" said I.

"Well," she went on. "I did look into it. What you said was so. I've tried to figure out what it would cost to take care of ninety of them. I've seen them all. Jim didn't know why I wished to go. It's strange I never noticed when I went before. Everything had seemed all right to me. It is astonishing how much it would cost to take care of ninety of them—twenty thousand dollars a year or more. Or perhaps—But I don't know. Something must be done. I must do something surely. I had thought we were doing enough to provide an industry. It seemed to me that we were supporting so many people. But after all—"

"She said it just that way, and I also

Easiest to Use

Easiest to Clean

—Safest

The

## DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZOR

Standard Set, including Stropping Attachment and 6 Double-edged, Hollow-ground Blades, \$5.00. Extra Blades, 6 for 50 cents.

Send for booklet describing other sets.

DURHAM DUPLEX RAZOR CO. 111 Fifth Avenue, New York  
DURHAM DUPLEX RAZOR CO., LTD. 86 Strand, London



## "It Shaves—All Others Failed"

THE GRANT PAVING CO.,  
634-5 Bee Building  
Omaha, Neb., January 28th, 1910.  
DURHAM DUPLEX RAZOR CO.,  
111 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Gentlemen:  
I wish to send a word of unsolicited praise for your safety razor. I have a very tough, wiry beard, which, in conjunction with an extremely tender skin, makes shaving with the ordinary type of safety razor practically impossible. Seeing your advertisement in several of the magazines, I ordered one of your razors through my dealer, and tried it for the first time using a cold water lather. I had absolutely no difficulty at all in shaving, and in the lightest. I want to thank you for putting such a razor on the market.

Very truly yours,  
GUY GRANT.



## How to Make Figuring Easy and Rapid

is accomplished by using the Comptometer. Fifteen years ago an adding machine was a luxury. Present business methods make it a necessity. No modern office is complete unless equipped with one.

"We use the Comptometer for various purposes in our card cost accounting system, and constantly checking the calculations on our outgoing invoices, and in footing pages of journal, cash book, ledger, etc."

"Sessions Fdy. Co., Bristol, Conn."

"My trial balance has decreased from a three or four Why not let us send you a book about it, FREE? Or, a Comptometer on free trial, prepaid, U. S. or Canada?"

Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., 1724 N. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.

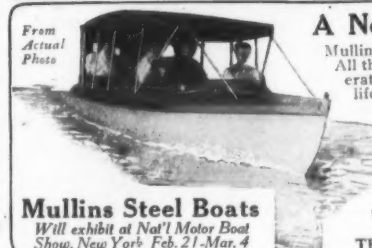
## T&M MARINE ENGINES

Best of all for speed boats, launches, cabin cruisers, and all pleasure or commercial boats up to 65 ft. Right size and type for every craft. Pace-makers for 16 years. Noted for speed, power, endurance, dependability, long service. Quick-reversing.

### Start without Cranking

2 to 120 H. P.—Single or multiple cylinder—light, medium or heavy duty. Write for catalog and name of nearest dealer.

TERMAAT & MONAHAN CO., Dept. J, Oshkosh, Wis.  
New York Office, 131 Liberty St.



## Mullins Steel Boats

Will exhibit at Nat'l Motor Boat Show, New York Feb. 21-Mar. 4

## A New Era in Power Boat Prices!

Mullins 1911 Steel Power Boats at Extraordinary Prices! All the style—the value—of the noted Mullins line at moderate figures! Hulls of steel giving strength and long life never known in old-style boats—keels metal-covered.

### Mullins Steel Motor Boats—1911 Models

24 and 26 ft., \$400 and up; 16 and 18 ft., \$115 and up. These boats cannot sink. They possess all the leading features of the richest Mullins boats—air-tight compartments, power plant under cover. One Man Control, Silent Under Water Exhaust and start like an automobile. Will carry more, with comfort and safety, than any other boats of their size. We make many other styles. Send for handsome FREE catalog.

THE W. H. MULLINS CO., 119 Franklin St., Salem, O.

## PLAYS For AMATEURS

The Largest Stock in the U.S. We have everything that's in Print. Our FREE Catalogue includes Plays, Recitations, Dialogues, Hand-books, etc.

THE PENN PUBLISHING CO., 911 Arch St., Philadelphia

## FISH BITE

like hungry wolves if you use MAGIC-FISH-LURE. Best fish bait ever discovered. Keeps you busy pulling them out. Write today and get a box to help introduce it. Agents wanted.

J. F. GREGORY, Dept. 57, ST. LOUIS, MO.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



# The IRWIN Bit Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

## -That's All You Need to Know About An Auger Bit

If it bears the Irwin stamp it is all that a bit can be—truest, strongest, easiest, fastest. Every Irwin bit is guaranteed; price refunded if not satisfactory.

The only solid-center-stem auger bit made in all sizes and styles for every purpose.

An Irwin cleaves true and rapidly through the hardest wood.

A knot or even a nail doesn't stop it. And it bores a clean, smooth hole through soft woods—never tears or clogs.

Irwins are better because made in one piece of extra high-grade crucible auger-bit steel, headed and formed in the rough, put through 50 distinct handlings in all, tempered by a secret process that leaves nothing to chance—with "perfection" the standard for each operation.

Conscientious dealers recommend the Irwin knowing they mean better work, longest services, most satisfaction.

Write us if you have trouble getting an Irwin.

**Irwin Auger Bit Company**  
Station C 2  
Wilmington, Ohio

repeated: 'But after all—' And we left it just so.

"Of course, I seldom meddle in other people's business—particularly my patient's! I could have gone to their country place out there that next fall, as I did, without ever mentioning the matter. It was in the evening when Peligod had gone to the stables to see a new pair of horses he had picked up in Kentucky. She was very pretty in her light green gown, sitting back among the cushions. We were on the terrace, for it had been one of those very warm fall days, you know, that they have up there in the Buckingham Valley.

"I spoke to Jim about the children in the factory," she said suddenly. "I was half afraid to. It was so unpleasant. And Jim has a great deal to tire him anyway. As it was, it irritated him terribly. He flushed and was angry with me, and you know I can't bear that. He said I was hysterical."

"And then?" I said.

"Oh, then he was himself again. He's always so gentle. He laughed at me and at all my fears. He explained that, of course, in occasional cases industry was cruel. It could not be helped. And he disapproved very strongly of people who go looking about to exaggerate misery. He called them by a rather strong name."

"Those damn reformers?" I suggested.

"Yes," she said.

"Of course," she began, after many minutes of silence when we could only hear the soft wind in the evergreens that they have planted there, 'of course, I know he would tell me the truth. And then a woman is so helpless. Really. And yet—'

"And yet—" I repeated, and we left the matter again.

"It would have been necessary to say no more in any case; Jim came through the open doors of the sun parlor. He was evidently much satisfied with his purchase. He rang for high-balls. The lady said good-night and in a minute more I saw lights in the upper story and a maid drawing the blinds.

"Well, Doctor," said Peligod to me, rubbing his hands. 'All is well along the Potomac. She is so happy. I never knew she would be so happy.'

"I do not quite understand," said I.

"Nonsense," he exclaimed boyishly. 'We are going to have an addition to our family by midwinter.' He shook the ice around in his glass, I remember. Poor Peligod!

"THE fact was that I did not see them at all after that. I'm just telling you one thing after another in good orderly sequence. I might describe what I felt. But—stuff! . . . If you don't mind, I'll run this window up. It's a bit close after this long session. . . . I say I didn't see them at all. I mean that after their son was born they took him and went to Carlsbad. I passed them in Berlin, where I went for a conference on orthopedics with Jafer. Then they were in Florida, and after that we had forgotten each other. That's modern life.

"It was in the spring when I got that telephone call from Peligod—the spring of—well, roughly six years later. You know I really had to stop to remember the voice, but of course the name set me right. I thought from his tone that he had coarsened a bit. I turned on the light over the telephone, for it had already grown dark.

"He explained to me that the trouble had been going on for some time and that several of the big men abroad had been consulted. It was their little boy, he said. He seemed anxious to offer half explanations of why they hadn't called me in before. He said that the child had suddenly been losing vitality. Birch, who had been attending to the case, had consented to have me come. He would not like to wait for morning. There was a last train at eleven—due at two. He offered any fee necessary to convince me. I went.

"There is no pleasure in this last train business. They're always accommodations. They drop the theater crowd that smells of perfume and Lake Erie champagne and then swing and rattle around and toot and wait for freights and stop at stations where you can hear men rattling milk cans. The lights are dim—Ugh! I was in no very cheerful frame of mind when I got out.

"Peligod himself was there. He had a groom and a victoria, with a pair that looked active and anxious to burn the road. I couldn't see him clearly at first, but when he got around in front of the carriage lights, it was plain that he hadn't grown fat. If he had done so, it was in the mind. He didn't have the old snap to his words.

"How's the industry?" I said, after we were cutting through the mists along the wooded road.

"Fine! fine!" he said, as if from habit. 'I disposed of my majority interest four years ago.'

"How's Mrs. Peligod?" I asked.

"He never answered me at all. He explained that he had driven down to meet (Concluded on page 34)

## Just Now I Am Making a Special Price Proposition on 10,000 Rapid Fireless Cookers to Introduce them Quick Into New Homes! On Trial!



I am the Original  
Fireless Cooker Man

I am the Original Fireless Cooker Man, doing business on a large scale direct from my factories. My plan is low prices, quick sales, and satisfaction guaranteed.

My Rapid Fireless Cookers have done more to reduce the cost of living than any other household article ever invented. Rapid Fireless Cookers will actually save you 75 per cent of your fuel bill, save you 75 per cent of your work and worry, and will cook all kinds of foods better, so they are more digestible, more delicious than if cooked in any other way. All the flavor remains in the food. My Cooker Roasts, Bakes, Fries, Boils, Steams and Stews, any and all kinds of food most deliciously. Don't you want to make a home test of my celebrated



## Rapid Fireless Cookers

Just try one a month at my expense and prove that all I say for my Cooker is true. I will take the cooker back gladly at the end of the test and refund all of your money if everything about it is not more than satisfactory.

I want you to use the Rapid Fireless Cooker this way for 30 days. Then I want you to take a vote of the entire family and yourself—and if you don't say that the Rapid Fireless Cooker is a marvel—if the whole family doesn't say that they never had better meals, more wholesomely cooked, and if you don't say that you did it with far less work than you ever did before—then I want you to send it right back at my expense.

Remember, if you keep it you need pay only the wholesale, factory price—the price I can offer you by dealing direct instead of through dealers. A price so low that the Rapid will soon pay for itself in fuel bills saved. You'll all say that you wouldn't be without the delicious, savory dishes possible only on the Rapid even if it cost twice as much. But remember—whichever way you decide the trial costs you not one cent.

Rapid Fireless Cookers are the most sanitary, clean, easily-cared-for Cookers on the Market. No pads or cloth lining, but everything metal, easily cleaned, kept wholesome and sweet, and with proper care will last a lifetime. Cooking utensils of the very highest grade, genuine aluminum, which, if bought alone at any store would cost nearly as much as I ask for the complete cooker.

Why not save money and yet get the best cooker made? Just now I am making a special price proposition on 10,000 lot to introduce them into new homes. Don't you want to be the first in your neighborhood to get this special proposition?

### Send Today for Big Free Book

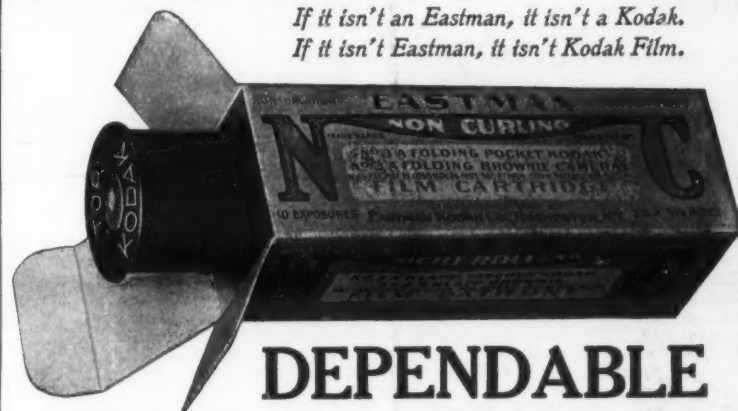
Send the coupon or a postal today. I will mail you my free catalogue together with my big recipe book of over 125 different recipes for Fireless Cookers—all free. Write at once—get this and my special price proposition.

**WM. CAMPBELL COMPANY**  
Dept. 348 Detroit, Mich.

Name .....  
Address .....

Wm. Campbell Company,  
Dept. 348,  
Detroit, Mich.

Please send me free, postpaid, your book of 125 recipes and your special price offer on Rapid Fireless Cookers.



If it isn't an Eastman, it isn't a Kodak.  
If it isn't Eastman, it isn't Kodak Film.

## DEPENDABLE

Safeguard your photographic results by making sure that it is genuine Kodak film with which you load your Kodak. Look for "N. C." on the package and "Kodak" on the spool end.

**EASTMAN KODAK CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., The Kodak City.**

### Water Ballast—"Any-weight"

The "Any-weight" Lawn Roller is built with hollow drum which can be partially or completely filled with water or mud (use a bucket or a hoe), making the roller ANY weight. Filled or emptied in a jiffy.

Just right for a soft "Spring" lawn. Just right for a hard "Summer" lawn. A cracker-jack for the Tennis court.

Rolls easily on heaviest load; conveniently carried when empty; lasts a lifetime. Three sizes, 115, 124 & 132 lbs. empty, giving "Any-weight" up to one-half ton when filled.

Write today for our free booklet: "The Care, of the Lawn," Wilder-Strong Implement Co. Box 4, Monroe, Mich. DEALERS send for our 1911 terms.



### 10 Cherry Trees \$1.95

These 10 Hardy Cherry Trees—pronounced by Mr. Green the best varieties on earth, to you for just \$1.95. Every one a first-class, largest size, 2-year-old tree. Read the list. One Dybouse, three Early Richmond, five Montmorency, one English Morello.

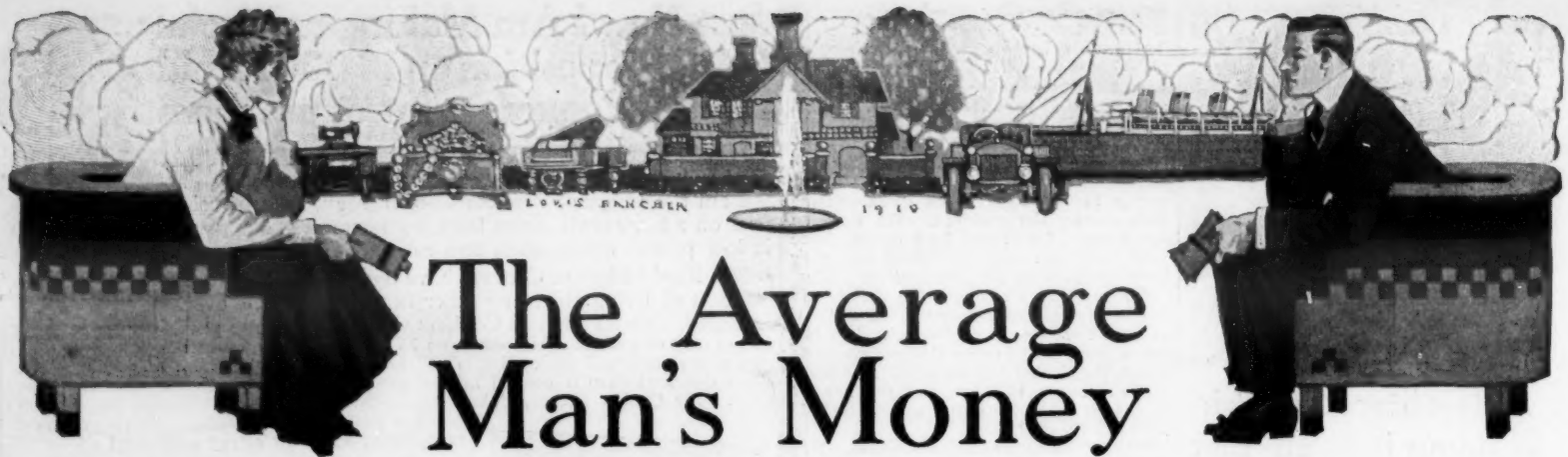
This is only one of many Bargain Collections of trees to be found in our 1911 Catalogue—larger, finer and better than ever before. Send for it.

### AGENTS PRICES CUT IN TWO Green's Trees DIRECT TO YOU

We have no agents—sell direct only—our prices one-half what agents charge. All trees triple inspected and free from scale or other contagious diseases. We have customers who have been on our books twenty years and more. Is not that proof that we please? Will send with Catalogue our souvenir book, "30 years with Fruit and Flowers."

**GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Box 35, Rochester, N. Y.**





# The Average Man's Money

## A Varied Bond List

TO THE investor who has \$5,000 to put into Stock Exchange securities, and who wants to stick to the highest grade of easily marketed bonds, this suggestion is made:

	To Yield
	Per Cent
\$1,000 underlying railroad bond.....	4.25
\$1,000 high-grade equipment bond.....	4.50
\$1,000 first mortgage railroad bond.....	4.75
\$2,000 high-grade public utility bonds...	4.80
Average yield.....	4.62

Each of the public utility bonds should be a first mortgage on properties in large cities in different parts of the country.

## Yields of Current Bonds

WHILE the cautious investor sticks to the issues that yield around 4.50 and are easily marketable, bonds that are now being put on the market usually bear 5 per cent interest and sell from four to six points under par. The "Wall Street Journal" printed the following list of nineteen late issues a few days ago. Average return is 5.15.

	Yield
	Per Cent
Consolidation Coal Co.....	5.20
Pacific Power & Light.....	5.50
Kansas City Southern.....	4.95
Winston Salem.....	4.20
Pitts., Shawmut & No. rec. cts.....	5.50
Cuban.....	4.50
Reading General.....	4.12
Chicago Railways.....	5.20
Birmingham, Decatur & Champaign	5.15
Idaho, Wash. & Nor. 5-year notes	6.00
Denver City Tramway.....	5.38
Seattle Electric.....	5.12
Colorado & Southern Railway.....	4.60
St. L. & S. F. general lien.....	6.25
Western Maryland.....	4.70
American Agricultural Chemical.....	4.85
Chicago Suburban Light & Power	6.00
Mohawk Hydro Electric & Electric	5.85
Insurance Exchange building.....	4.75

There is a chance, in buying bonds of new issues, to secure a profit beyond the indicated yield if the buyer follows the trend of prices. A good 5 per cent issue put out at 95 will often rise 2 points in as many months. But only those bonds sold by first-class houses are likely to have such histories.

## \$100 Railroad Bonds

NOT very well known, but perfectly sound, are the bonds, obtainable in \$100 pieces, which are listed below. Details of description are taken from the "Financial World":

**Bangor and Portland Railway** first 6s, 1930 to 1936. These bonds are a first lien on about 38 miles of road from Portland to Bath, Pennsylvania, and branches, and are now guaranteed by the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad. They are legal for savings-banks in New Hampshire.

**Colorado and Southern** refunding and extension 4½s, 1935. This road is a part of J. J. Hill's Burlington system.

**Chicago, Burlington and Quincy**, Denver extension, collateral trust 4s, 1922. Legal for savings-banks in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Missouri.

**Montreal and Providence Line** first gold 4s, 1950. These bonds are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Central Vermont Railway Company, and are a first lien on 40.6 miles of road running from St. Lambert to Farnham, Quebec, and St. Cesaire to Marieville, Quebec.

**Cornwall and Lebanon Railway** first 4s, 1921. Road owns 26 miles of track from Cornwall to Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and branches. The bonds are legal in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The amount outstanding is \$764,000.

**Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley** first 5s, 1918. This road is in the Delaware and Hudson system, and is leased to the Cooperstown and Charlotte Valley Railway for 99 years from April, 1901. The bonds are guaranteed as to interest by the Delaware and Hudson. The bonded debt is \$200,000.

**Northern Railway of New Jersey** first 6s, 1917. This road is part of the New

York, Susquehanna and Western, which is itself a part of the Erie system. The bonds are a first lien on 21 miles of road from Bergen Junction, New Jersey, to Sparkhill, New York. The bonds are legal in Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

**Schenectady and Deaneburg** first 6s, 1924. Road leased in perpetuity to the Delaware and Hudson.

**Catskill Mountain Railway** first income 6s, 1915. Line runs from Catskill to Palenville, New York, 15.7 miles. Leases Cairo road to Cairo Junction, 3.8 miles. The bonds outstanding total \$238,000.

**Winona and St. Peter** extension first 7s, 1916. Legal in ten States.

## For Pure Securities

THREE independent moves have been made within the last few weeks toward protecting by law the investors who are most likely to buy unsound securities. These are:

1. The proposal of the New York Real Estate Board of Brokers to undertake a censorship of the real estate companies

that are selling bonds based on New York City real estate. Following the successful marketing of bonds by one or two well-managed, sound companies, a score or more of good, indifferent, and bad concerns have issued bonds and put them on the market.

2. A bill pending before the Massachusetts Legislature to require mining companies and other corporations to submit to the State Commissioner of Corporations detailed annual reports and the roster of names of all stockholders open to the inspection of any stockholder; to place definitely upon the directors responsibility for losses by mismanagement; to require the submission of the corporation's books to a committee to be appointed by a State court when one-eighth of the stockholders demand it; and to fine heavily and punish by imprisonment misstatements in stock-selling literature. Every State should pass a law similar to this.

3. A bill presented in the Pennsylvania Legislature making it a felony, punishable by not more than five years' imprisonment or a fine of not more than \$5,000,

## Business vs. Federal Control of Corporations

By GEORGE W. PERKINS

The real question is not "Shall we amend the Sherman Anti-Trust law?" but rather "Shall we restrict the use of steam and electricity?"

IN ALTERING old laws and in making new laws concerning trade conditions, legislators have not realized what has caused the great changes in the commercial world; they have considered results more than they have studied causes; they have not realized that a stupendous change, through natural causes, has been taking place; they do not see that, through natural causes the world over, large business concerns are taking the place of small ones; for no one man, no firm, no small company, can provide the capital or the organization necessary to cope with the new conditions. On the other hand, business men, in many instances, have not been willing to have any new laws passed or any old laws altered; they have taken the position that business should be let entirely alone; that it is no affair of the public's.

Then again, many laws have been drawn from the standpoint of the corporation being owned by its officers. This was a natural thing to do because such was generally the case in the beginning of corporate organization; but with the advent of the large corporations it was no longer the case. Many companies now have so large a body of stockholders that the ownership is beyond any one man or small group of men. If you will but think about it you will see that this makes a very great difference in the situation.

When national banks were first instituted, one having a very few millions of deposits was regarded as a large concern. We now have national banks with deposits considerably over one hundred millions. Who has even thought of revoking such a bank's charter, legislating it out of business, smashing it up generally, because it has become so large? The laws governing national banks prescribe how they shall do business, and severely punish the officers—not the stockholders or depositors—if their business is not done according to such laws; but there has been no suggestion of limiting the amount of business they can do.

The people have witnessed abuses, glaring abuses, in business methods. They have suffered under many of these for years, and have found no remedy. They have been told that these abuses came about largely because of the size to which certain business enterprises had grown. For want of a better reason, and for lack

of real thought, many have accepted that one. How un-American to be afraid of a thing because it is large! Who has been afraid of the United States as it has grown from thirteen States to forty-six? Who has wanted a law restricting our population because it is approaching the one-hundred-million mark?

The true American, he who thinks deeply, logically, has no such fear or belief. It isn't the size that he fears; it is the methods followed. He fears the management of a giant enterprise that is secretive, that does not respect public opinion, that does not realize that when its shares are owned by the public its managers are substantially public servants. He fears the methods of the blind pool—that is all. He wants to know, and he has a right to know, from disinterested third parties what is being done by a great business enterprise in which his money is invested, or which is handling a commodity that affects his daily life. The officers of great corporations should realize that such concerns are more nearly public institutions than private property. I firmly believe that substantial progress in this direction is being made. While the agitation of the last few

years has been unfair and harmful in many instances, on the other hand it has set business men thinking; has awakened the business conscience, and has brought a new realization of the fact that it is as true of business as it is of the individual that there is no permanent success unless it be based upon integrity of character.

Let those of us who are in business be fair with the people, and the people will be fair with us; let us see and accept the tendency of the times; let us realize our responsibilities, and our problems will be far easier of solution. If we believe that in our Republic the people's word is law, let us believe it in all things, and if the people have decided that the time has come to take a hand in how business shall be conducted, is it not plain business sense to meet the question at least half-way rather than fight it all the way? Politics has fought business and business has fought politics until both have been sorely wounded, and in the general scrimmage the public has had a pretty hard time, and, under the circumstances, has been long-suffering and patient.



George W. Perkins

for a promoter who wilfully misrepresents stock he is selling.

## The Future of a Railroad

Below appears the thirteenth and final brief article on the study of a railroad's annual report. The series was written to help the investor in railroad securities—stocks and bonds—to judge for himself the value underlying such issues. Readers who want to get the previous articles will find them under the following headings and dates on this page: "The A B C of a Railroad's Report," November 26, 1910; "The Operating Ratio," December 17, 1910; "Maintenance of Equipment," December 24, 1910; "Maintenance of Roadway," December 31, 1910; "Conducting Transportation," January 7; "The Location of a Railroad," January 14; "Traffic Density," January 21; "Railroad Capitalization," January 28; "Watered Securities," February 4; "The Margin of Safety," February 11; "The Physical Condition of a Road," February 25; and "A Railroad's Balance-Sheet," March 4.

THE physical condition of a road shows what it is; its earnings, what it does. How will the two stand in the years to come, say a decade hence? Is it possible even to approximate an answer to this question?

In a wide sense, yes; though sometimes the answer is far easier to give with some roads than with others. The main point is the question of future earnings. For if a road's physical condition be satisfactory, it can be maintained so if the revenue continues as before, and if the physical condition be unsatisfactory, as with the Southern Pacific till about 1906, an attempt can at least be made to ascertain how much it will require from earnings to make a proper readjustment; while if it be evident that new capital expenditures should be made, the earnings once more hold the crucial point in regard to the amounts which can be borrowed and the rates at which the borrowing can be effected.

## Earnings and Population

Evidently, then, the main question is of earnings. What can be done to gage their coming fluctuations? Earnings are derived from passenger and freight traffic, and the question is: Will these increase or decrease? Here census reports and reliable estimates of population by municipalities or police departments furnish the best sources of information. In a growing country like ours great increases in population are certain, but their distribution is very variable. Thus, turning to the present census, we find immense increases in the territory served by the Great Northern, the Southern Pacific, and some other roads, satisfactory increases in the territory served by the trunk lines, but almost stationary population in sections covered by a few unlucky roads. Especially has this been true of Iowa, and there is no doubt that the stagnant state of this section's population is the cause of the feeble growth and dubious future of the Iowa Central.

Another question which deserves consideration in gaging the prospects of a road is the sort of tonnage it is now handling and how changes in population or in natural resources may affect this tonnage. From what sources does the road draw its freight? Is it chiefly grain, coal, ores, or manufactures? Not all the roads give information on this point, but a comparison of the road's map with the descriptions in a commercial geography will generally show about what the road's freight must be largely composed of. No easy answer, in fact, can be given to a query on the future of some of the American roads which run through sections of incomplete development and unexplored resources. Yet by the exercise of some study and patience a fairly satisfactory answer at least can usually be obtained, and this is all an investor generally requires.



Only fast-color fabrics in

**Emery**

Guaranteed  
Shirts \$1.50 up



LIKE getting brand new shirts—when your Emery shirts return from the laundry.

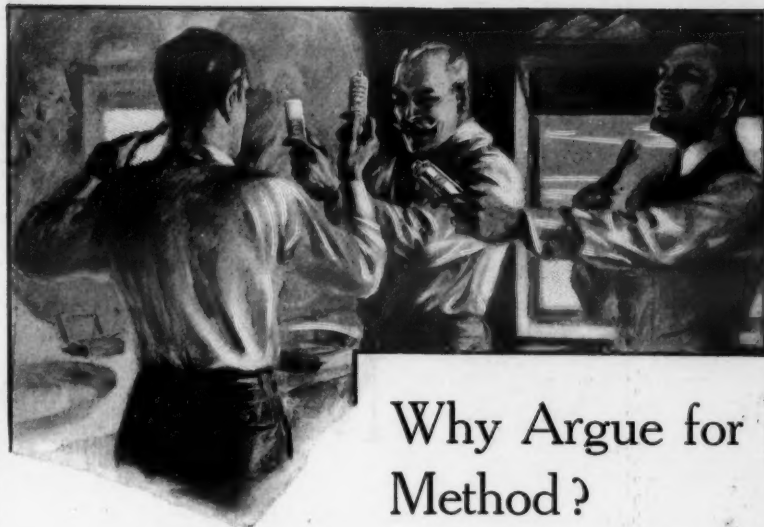
No fading—Emery fabrics are all color-tested. No "give" to the making—Emery neckbands are PRESHRUNK; and the workmanship in each shirt is thoroughly inspected at the factory.

Emery shirts come through the wash with their original freshness and brightness; and hold their shape. This is important to you—for the shirts you buy now, you'll wear when you shed your vest!

Look for **Emery** when you buy shirts. The Emery label means **GUARANTEED fit, color and wear.**

Write for The Emery Book, illustrating and describing Emery styles for Spring, and let us fill your order through your dealer.

Walter M. Steppacher & Bro., Makers, The Emery Shirt, Philadelphia  
Sales-offices also in New York, Chicago and St. Louis



Why Argue for  
Method?

Stick, Powder or Cream, results the same if it is

**COLGATE'S**  
**SHAVING LATHER**  
STICK - POWDER - CREAM

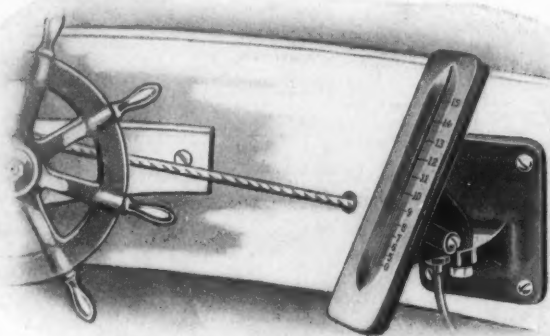
Three kinds of best, for each one gives a perfect lather by the method you prefer. Softening, soothing, sanitary—a lather of lasting abundance with exceptional antiseptic qualities and freedom from free alkali. Do not ill treat your face or handicap your razor by using an inferior lather.



Trial size of  
Stick, Powder  
or Cream sent  
for 4 cents.

COLGATE & CO.  
Dept. W  
199 Fulton St., New York

WHAT EVERY MOTOR BOAT  
OWNER HAS BEEN WAITING FOR



THE

**Roper Marine Speedometer**

An accurate and thoroughly reliable instrument that shows at a glance the speed of your boat.

Records instantly the result of any change in spark or carburetor adjustment. Warns you when to look for trouble and overcome it.

Intelligent headway can be made in fog or strange waters.

It enables you to calculate the distance run in a given time.

The Roper Speedometer shows accurately the extent to which your speed is affected by engine troubles, a foul bottom, wind and waves.

It eliminates all guesswork.

It increases the pleasure and safety of motor boating.

Very easily attached—well made and beautifully finished and fully guaranteed.

When ordering, state approximate distance above water line you will place it in the boat.

Send for our new catalog No. 1 giving full information

PRICE

**\$10.00**

C. F. ROPER & CO., HOPEDALE, MASS.  
MAKERS OF THE FAMOUS ROPER SAFETY PROPELLER



This wonderful new strop will insure you a  
smooth, clean, comfortable shave every morning

The New Torrey Honing Strop has put comfortable, pleasant shaving within reach of all. It is the crowning achievement of over half a century of strop making.

Even though you could never strop your razor with an ordinary strop, you can do it now—put a perfect edge on it—with this New Torrey Strop.

The virtue is all in the strop itself—the method is so simple anyone can do it.

The discovery of a wonderful, new sharpening preparation by the head of our firm has made this possible.

This preparation is worked into the sharpening surface of the New Torrey Honing Strop and will not require renewal even after many years of use.

The finishing side of the strop is made of carefully selected and prepared leather.

Just draw your razor up and down the finishing side of a New Torrey Strop before and after shaving—once a week give it one or two strokes on the sharpening side—and your razor will shave you perfectly without a pull or a smart.

No other strop can do what the New Torrey Honing Strop will do.

THE NEW

**TORREY**

**Honing Strop**

Get one of these wonderful New Torrey Honing Stropps from your dealer and enjoy a cool, smooth, close shave, every day, in perfect comfort and without the slightest irritation of the skin.

Your dealer should sell these stropps—if he doesn't, write to us direct. Prices, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Every dealer who is not now selling the New Torrey Honing Strop should write to us at once for our special proposition.

Get a Torrey Razor—the Best Made

J. R. TORREY & CO., Dept. B, Worcester, Mass.

## Triple the Purchasing Power of Your Money



Do you know that it is the health-giving pull of nature that makes every gingery water breeze, every glance at a beautiful lake or river, attract the red-blooded human being, and make him want a boat? It's your duty to yourself—to your family—to respond to this influence.

AGAIN—Do you know that by adding a little of your money to a little of your spare time, you can profitably enjoy many a dull hour and own a boat at a ridiculously low cost?

## Make \$1.00 Do Exactly the Work of \$3.00

HOW? By purchasing the full-sized paper patterns and instructions for a boat, or by purchasing all or part of the material in the knock-down—that is—every piece cut to shape, machined and accurately fitted, so that it will go together but one way only—the right way.

You ask: Why does this method reduce the price? There are five reasons:

**First:** You are spending a few pleasant hours instead of money in assembling the boat, which reduces the cost to you over half.

**Second:** You do not pay—but wait—space in this publication is mighty expensive. Why tell only part of the story? Our new catalog No. 25 goes into detail, and a POSTAL CARD will bring it to you. It shows an extensive line of boats, from canoes to cabin cruisers, every one backed by a GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTION or your money refunded.

SEND THAT POSTAL NOW—RIGHT NOW

**Brooks Manufacturing Co.**  
103 Rust Avenue Saginaw, Mich.

### CASH SALES with 100% Profit

**The PECK Patented PENCIL SLOT MACHINE**

Price \$15.00  
(Sold outright—No royalties)

**Sells Lead Pencils of any Standard Size or Make at a Clear Profit of at Least 100%**

Can sell 25 to 50 pencils a minute. The only machine of its kind in the world. Can be set up in stores, news stands, cafes, railroad stations, Y. M. C. A. rooms, schools and other public places. Holds 144 pencils in sight of buyer. A trifle larger than a standard size dictionary. A few sales per day quickly pay for it.

Order 1, 2 or 3 machines as a trial. Express or freight charges prepaid on orders accompanied by remittance. We guarantee the machine to do the work we claim or refund the money.

Write for illustrated folder B. Free on request.

Exclusive city or county rights considered where machines are bought in large quantities.

**E. W. PECK COMPANY, 1123 Broadway, NEW YORK**



**Burpee, Philadelphia,** is sufficient for the front of a post card. If you will write your own address plainly on the other side who would have the best garden possible and who are willing to pay a fair price for seeds of the

**Burpee-Quality**

## Profits of the Peligods

(Concluded from page 31)

me so that I might know something about the case.

"Well, well," I said, perhaps a bit rudely, "what do they say? What do they say?"

"They've said for the last two years," he answered, "that it was tubercular necrosis of the hip."

"Sickly from the first?" I asked, sitting up.

"No, no," he said, and he put his arm around my shoulder—an extraordinary thing for him and showing how much he was reaching for sympathy. "No, Doctor. My stars! You never saw a more beautiful boy. Strong and healthy and bright. Fine shaped head. My stars!"

"H'm," said I. "That is extraordinary—a child with all care taken of it, properly nourished—extraordinary!"

"They all say so!" he cried. "And I don't see why we were picked out to bear this. My God, I don't see!"

"He settled into silence then, his fingers still playing on my shoulder. We came into the opening by the workmen's settlement at the corner of the factory road and later out of the second woods and through the stretch of open lands where the moonlight still fell on the grass. It was there he spoke again.

"Doctor," he said, "I must speak to you about one thing. Just now I want to save my wife, poor girl, any unnecessary nerve strain. She has suffered terribly these three years. And from the birth of the baby, too. The fact is—" He stopped there a moment.

"Well, the fact is," he said, "that a very unfortunate state of affairs—a very queer state of affairs has existed. It can't be explained."

"What?" said I.

"The fact," he blurted out, "is that the baby has never liked his mother." He sat up in the seat and looked at me. "If you notice it, Doctor, I wish you would show no outward sign. It is strange, of course. I have thought—I have suspected at times that it was something for which she was at fault. She has grown hard. I think she no longer cares much about me. But I believe it is something else—something in him. At first it showed in irritation when she was around, but the older he grows, the plainer he can indicate it. It is an antipathy!" He threw his arms up, and I thought as we got out that he looked at me furtively out of the corner of his eyes.

"SHE was in the boy's room. She and Birch had gone there when they heard our wheels on the gravel. I was astounded at the change in her. She gave me a listless hand as I stepped to the bed.

"A moment later I asked if they had taken an X-ray, and thereupon she ran to the bureau and beckoned me to come there beneath the light. I looked at it. With a pocket rule that I carry I scaled it off. Birch, who dislikes me anyway, watched me as I measured. He then suggested that he would wait to talk with me downstairs.

"But Mrs. Peligod was at my elbow. 'What can you do, Doctor?'

"Mrs. Peligod," said I, "this weakness is temporary. But the recovery will be temporary. I can do nothing. And that is all that any other man can do."

"It did not seem to shock her. A queer little look came around her eyes—a look I didn't like.

"But I know something you do not know," she said to me. "See this." She slipped her hand into the bureau drawer and brought out another photograph. It looked older and discolored. I held the two together. Except, of course, for the size, they were almost exactly alike. Any anatomist would have catalogued them together. It took me several moments to turn the old one over. On the back—J. Hewitt. 13 years. '99.

"I shrugged my shoulders.

"Nevertheless," said she. "I know." She pointed toward the child's bed. "It's he!"

"I suppose then I would have argued it with her, but the child stirred. There was that flash of light on Mrs. Peligod's face as she ran to his bed and dropped on her knees. But when he saw her he said: 'Go away. I don't like you. Go away.' and he tried to push her with his bony little arm.

"She rose rather slowly then and went to the window. It was, as I say, almost day. You could see her outline against the gray light as she leaned on the window casing. Then I remember a confounded cock crew. . . .

"Murdock," said the Doctor, slapping his fat little thighs after a moment of useless puffing on his cold cigarette, "Murdock—your lady is better. I don't need to see her in order to know it. I've been listening to the nurse's feet. She hasn't been near the table where the stimulant is since one o'clock."

## Here I Am

Three weeks old today—weigh ten ounces—stand four inches in my stocking feet.

Some chicken, eh? My stepmother was a Lullaby Brooder. And I'm a Lullaby baby.

Listen!—25 of us were raised in one brooder and every one is alive, healthy, strong and scratching.

I will tell you why. Because we could not crowd and smother—plenty of fresh air always—no lamp to smoke—to poison the air and kill us.

The old man says the Lullaby is equally good for 100 or 10,000 in broods of twenty-five each.

For my sake and your sake

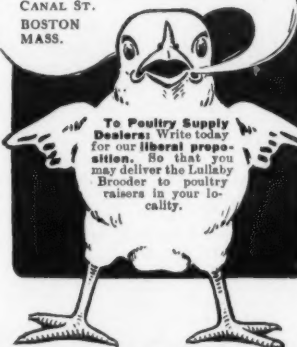
**Get the Lullaby Brooder of your dealer today**

If he cannot supply you, order of Park & Pollard direct. Money back if not satisfactory. Anyway, write for their Poultry Almanac, tells all about the Lullaby Brooder and full of valuable poultry information. Worth \$1.00, but absolutely free.

**The PARK & POLLARD CO.**

Original of **DRY-MASH** Feeding System

13 CANAL ST. BOSTON MASS.



## Make Your Hens Lay by Keeping them Well

Send us your poultry supply dealer's name and we will send you (FREE) a copy of J. C. Nuckolls' valuable book, "POULTRY DISEASES AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM," also a small sample package of **ESSO CHICKEN CHARCOAL**. If you prefer a larger package of the charcoal, inclose seven cents in stamps to pay cost of mailing.

**The S. Obermayer Co.**  
657 Evans St. Cincinnati, O.

## \$10.00 120-Egg Incubator 120-Chick Brooder

**Biggest Value Ever Offered**  
Safest, surest hatcher made. Metal covered all around. Self-regulating. Big Free Book tells **IDEALS** about the famous Freight prepaid East of the Missouri River and North of Tenn. Send for Free Catalogue and bargain offer.

**J. W. MILLER CO., Box 25, Freeport, Ill.**



**BUCKEYE'S 50 EGG INCUBATOR**  
Simple, self-regulating, complete. Guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg. Sold on 40 days' trial with money back in case of failure. 150,000 in use.

If your dealer doesn't keep them write to us. We'll send you our catalogue and two books, "Making Money the Buckeye Way" and "481 Chicks from 50 Eggs." Free.

**THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., 569 W. Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio**

Builders of Buckeye Portable Poultry Houses  
Sold Cheaper Than You Can Build Them

## The Incubator of Quality

**WORLD'S BEST HATCHER**  
The latest improved machine of Robert H. Essex, of incubator fame. Full particulars in 1911 catalog, in which Mr. Essex explains "Why some people make money in the Poultry Business where with equal chances others fail." Your copy free. **ROBERT ESSEX INCUBATOR CO., 102 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y.**

## 100 Eggs \$7.15

A Genuine Reliable Incubator at less than price asked for those cheap pasteboard, iron valued machines. Perfect, reliable, hot air double safety, ventilating system and at Lower Cost than. We pay Freight out of Denver. Send for our Free Book and special offer or better yet send Order Form.

**Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box 210, Quincy, Ill.**

## SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK

and Almanac for 1911 has 294 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c. **C. C. SHOEMAKER, Freeport, Ill.**

## RAYO INCUBATOR

**SAVES 2/3 COST OF HATCH**  
Only up-to-date incubator made—12 superior points. A money maker. A money saver. Write today for Free Book. **THE RAYO INCUBATOR CO., Wood St., Blair, Neb.**





## 5 Glorious New Hardy Flowers

All Blooming first year from seed

The following 5 Hardy Perennials bloom freely in 2 to 3 months from seed, making sturdy plants which flower in the garden year after year in great profusion. When once planted they are permanent for many years. The most satisfactory of garden flowers.

**Early Garden Pinks**—Magnificent, large double blossoms of rich spicy fragrance, and a great variety of colors running from white to deep crimson through all intermediate shades, tints, blendings and variegations. Many blossoms are beautifully fringed, surpassing Carnations. They are everblooming from early spring to late fall. Often one plant will show 100 or more blossoms at one time. Begin blooming in 3 months from seed.

**Tritoma, May Queen**—Gorgeous spikes of flame colored flowers, 4 feet tall. Nothing more showy.

**Butterfly Violet**—These bloom quickly from seed and continue through spring, summer and fall in great profusion.

**Early Delphinium**—Blue and white. Flowers freely first season, hardy, robust and very showy.

**Perpetual Linum Perenne**—One of the most charming of hardy plants with a profusion of sky blue and white blossoms all summer.

Any of the above at 10 cts. per pkt. or

For Only 20 cts., we will mail one packet seed each of above 5 showy hardy flowers, together with our Catalogue.

OUR GREAT CATALOGUE of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Rare New Fruits FREE to all who apply. 156 pages, 500 illustrations, and colored plates. We have been in business 36 years and have half a million customers all over the country. Satisfaction guaranteed.

John Lewis Childs Floral Park, N. Y.

### "Hatching Facts" Free

Your address on a postal brings latest edition of "Hatching Facts." It tells how to start right at least expense; how Belle City won World's Championship last season. Write today, but if in a hurry order direct from J. V. Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co.

**\$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator**

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder. \$4.85. Both ordered together, \$11.50. Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies). No machines at any price are better.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for book today or send price now and save time.

Belle City Incubator Company, Box 73, Racine, Wisconsin

### Don't Pay Anybody More Than We Ask—Get Our 1911 Surprise Jewell Incubator Book Free

Fortunes were made last season by chicken raisers—I helped thousands. My offer starts you early. Bigger profits this year than ever. Hurry a postal to me. Then in a day or so you'll get my Big Chicken Book free. Offers lowest factory price.

on Longest FREE TRIAL

**JEWELL INCUBATORS** are backed by my reputation—sent at my risk as greatest hatcher. Come ready to use. No experience needed. Book explains offer—price—time—profits—and how I promise to start you. Send no money. Write M. W. Savage, President.

The M. W. Savage Factories, Inc., Dept. C. W., Minneapolis

### Money In Poultry

Write today for our big, Free Year Book—tells all about America's billion dollar industry—how to raise poultry and market eggs at big profits—212 pages—illustrated. It describes and illustrates

**CYPHERS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS**

The world's Standard, genuine non-moisture; fire-proof; insurable; guaranteed. Made for practical poultrymen and women who want a real incubator. Don't buy any incubator till you have read this book—free to you on postal request.

Address

**CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.** Dept. 64, Buffalo, N. Y.

Chicago, Ill. New York City, N. Y. Boston, Mass. Kansas City, Mo. Oakland, Cal.

STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATOR

Fire Proof Incubator

THE GARDNER NURSERY CO., Box 331, Osage, Iowa

### Hardy "Blizzard Belt" Giant Strawberry Plants FREE

Everybody likes fine strawberries, and to prove that our new GIANT variety is the largest and strongest grower, as well as the heaviest fruiter, we offer to send you TWO PLANTS (worth 30 cents) absolutely FREE. We have picked 12 quarts of fine berries from a test bed grown from but two GIANT plants set the year before. You can do as well, and at the same time raise young plants for a new bed. If you care to send 10 cents for mailing expense, we will add 6 BABY EVERGREENS 2 years old, and send all to you at proper planting time in the spring. It will pay you to get acquainted with our "HARDY BLIZZARD BELT" Trees and Plants. Write today and we will reserve the plants for you and send you our catalog by next mail. Address

THE GARDNER NURSERY CO., Box 331, Osage, Iowa

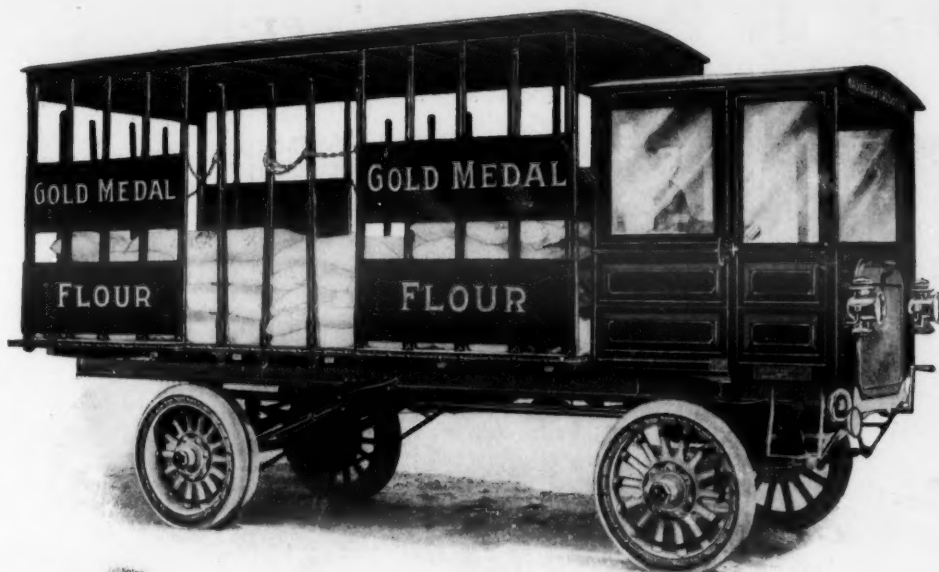
### Wanted: 5,000 SQUABS Daily

by only one N. Y. commission firm. See what they say in National Squab Magazine (monthly). Specimen copy from us. Ten cents. Read also in our big 1911 Free Book, How to Make Money Breeding Squabs, how to get \$4 a day, how to start small and grow big.

Phymoth Rock Squab Co., 324 Howard St., Melrose, Mass.

A Poultry Chance Famous Queen Incubator sent out on make-good plan. Long time free trial, 10 year guarantee. Direct from the factory. Hatcher that make poultry a money-making business. I'll start you. Write for free book, giving wonderfully liberal offer.

WICKSTROM, Queen Incubator Man. Box 55, Lincoln, Neb.



WASHBURN-CROSBY CO., Minneapolis, Minn., have used this 3-ton truck continuously since March 1st, 1910, for delivering Gold Medal Flour. The company is so well satisfied that they have recently re-ordered. Detail figures on the low cost of maintenance and delivery efficiency from the experience of this company may be had upon request.

# WILCOX TRUX

## SELDOM TIED UP FOR REPAIRS

One Lumberman reports only three days lost for repairs in twelve months, and a large Implement Jobber reports only five days in 17 months. This indicates how successful we have been in our efforts to build a simple reliable truck that could not easily get out of commission. The following features are only a few of the many which account for the remarkable durability of "WILCOX TRUX."

**SPROCKET BRACES**—Instead of putting the sprockets on the extreme ends of the jack-shaft, this shaft is extended far enough to permit bracing the ends with a solid bracket, so that the sprocket runs between two bearings. This absolutely does away with any possibility of straining the jack-shaft, and throwing the chains out of alignment or breaking them.

**FULL ELLIPTIC SPRINGS**—By using the Wilcox A bracket and radius which holds the front axle in its correct relative position at all times, we are able to use full elliptic springs which relieve all jar from the engine and renders an easy riding vehicle. This construction permits the springs to carry the weight only, and without any side wrenching or twisting.

**ACCESSIBILITY OF MOTOR**—No other truck on the market has anywhere near the same degree of accessibility to its vital parts as the Wilcox. The motor is in the cab with the driver. By raising the hood the driver can see all parts of the engine, the carburetor,

magneto or spark-plugs from his seat. These parts can easily be reached and examined from the cab. Nothing but the transmission is under the body of the car.

**MOTOR**—All sizes of "WILCOX TRUX" are equipped with a thirty-horse power, four-cylinder, four-cycle engine made on standard automobile lines for us by the largest exclusive automobile engine manufacturer in the United States. These engines have proven their reliability and efficiency under the most trying conditions, and proven themselves equal to even unreasonable demands. We find that a good many owners of "WILCOX TRUX" are constantly exceeding the maximum capacity for which they are built. One firm going so far as to haul 5½ tons on our 3-ton model with power to spare.

**STANDARD EQUIPMENT**—All Wilcox Trux are equipped with Bosch Magneto, Bennett Carburetor, Timken Roller Bearings, all of which are standard and thoroughly tested in both touring car and truck service.

## Can a Motor be used in Your Business at a Saving Worth While? LET US HELP YOU ANSWER THIS QUESTION

We have experts who will frankly tell you whether or not you can use a motor truck profitably if you will send for diagnosis blank so that they can make a study of your delivery problems. This service is free and incurs no obligation. Catalogue upon request.

# H. E. WILCOX MOTOR CAR CO.

1034 MARSHALL STREET, N. E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Branches in nearly all large cities in United States



### 125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For \$10

Why pay more than our price? If ordered together we send both machines for \$10.00, and pay all the freight charges. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery underneath the egg-tray. Both Incubator and Brooder shipped complete, with thermometers, lamps, egg-testers—all ready to use when you receive them. All machines guaranteed. Incubators are finished in natural colors showing the high grade lumber used—no paint to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others offered at anywhere near our price, we will feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money. It pays to investigate the "Wisconsin" before you buy. Send for the free catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 113, Racine, Wis.



Wisconsin Incubators are made of California Redwood. Lamps are galvanized iron. O. K. Burners. Taylor Thermometers.

This illustration shows the double walls with air space between

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Racine, Wis. Gentlemen—I am well pleased with your incubator. After I had taken off one hatch, I could have sold it to several of my neighbors, but I did not want to sell it. From the first hatch I got 97 chicks from 100 eggs and if the eggs do not hatch it is not the fault of the incubator because it is perfect.

MARY M. STULL, Vickery, Ohio

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Racine, Wis. Dear Sirs—I do not think there is a better machine on earth than your incubator. From the first three hatches I got 115 chicks from 115 eggs, 100 chicks from 100 eggs and 100 chicks from 100 eggs. No incubator on earth can beat that. I will stand by this statement as I can prove it.

A. JESSUP, E. No. 3.

# Companion of the costliest cars at home and abroad

**Hupmobile**  
GUARANTEED FOR LIFE



Fore Door Touring Car—\$925  
Touring Car—\$900



Runabout with Detachable Doors—\$775  
Runabout—\$750  
Doors for any Hupmobile Runabout—\$25

WHAT other car of popular price will you so frequently see side by side with cars of seven-passenger capacity?

London, England, thinks as well of the Hupmobile as New York—New York as well as its home city, Detroit—and Detroit as well as scores of cities larger and smaller in every state in the Union.

Wherever the Hupmobile goes—there goes satisfaction.

HUPP MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DEPT. T, DETROIT, MICH.

Make canoeing trips your week end and every day recreation this year. Canoeing is the most popular, healthful and inexpensive pastime of the summer months. You can have an **OLD TOWN CANOE** in a size, model and finish to suit any use—completely guaranteed. Write today for free booklet illustrated in colors with canoeing scenes from every where. Also information about forming canoe clubs if you wish it.

**OLD TOWN CANOE CO.**  
543 Middle Street Old Town, Maine  
2000 Canoes to choose from Agents all places

**30 Days' Free Trial**  
and if we haven't an agent in your city, we will sell you at wholesale agents' price, one **AMERICAN Motorcycle or Bicycle** and prepay the freight. Write for our introducing offer and catalog, and say whether you want motorcycle or bicycle. Do it now.  
American Motor Cycle Co., 344 American Bldg., Chicago

**FREE Murray Style Book**  
Save \$30  
Before you buy, it will pay you to get this money-saving book: 178 pages of genuine Buggy, Harness and Saddle bargains; 261 illustrations; 138 styles Vehicles, 74 designs in Harness. Biggest and best book ever printed. Murray "Highest Award" Buggies Direct from his Factory; 4 weeks' road trial; 2 years' guarantee. Send for this Big Free Book today.  
Wilber E. Murray Mfg. Co. 323 E. 8th St., Cincinnati, O.

**YALE**  
Long stroke motor, new positive grip control (patented) and offset cylinder.  
Why pay a higher price without securing the distinctive YALE features?  
**1911 4 H. P. YALE \$200**  
With Bosch Magneto \$235  
**1911 7 H. P. YALE TWIN \$300**  
We shall produce in 1911 only that number of motor cycles which can pass—in every part—the most rigid inspection system in America. The wise thing to do is to order now.  
Write at once for 1911 Yale literature.  
THE CONSOLIDATED MFG. CO., 1701 Fernwood Ave., Toledo, O.

**Near-Brussels Art-Rugs, \$3.50**  
Sent to your home—express prepaid  
Beautiful, new, attractive patterns. Made in all colors. Easily cleaned; warranted to wear. Woven in one piece. Reversible. Straight from the makers and sold direct at one profit. Money refunded if not satisfactory.  
Send for new Catalogue showing goods in actual colors—free  
ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO., 692 Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia

Sizes and Prices
9x6 ft. \$3.50
9x7 1/2 ft. 4.00
9x9 ft. 4.50
9x10 1/2 ft. 5.00
9x12 ft. 5.50
9x15 ft. 6.50

## The Newspaper Contest

ON February 15 and 16, COLLIER'S inserted in the newspapers of 56 American cities an advertisement offering a prize of \$50 in each city for the best letter about the local newspapers. In that advertisement occurred the following passage:

We ask you to answer these six questions:

- 1  
What local newspaper do you read regularly?
- 2  
How are your opinions influenced by its editorials?
- 3  
Do you as a rule believe what you read in the news columns?
- 4  
What feature or department do you value most?
- 5  
What criticisms, if any, have you to make?
- 6  
Which local newspapers exert a good, and which a bad, influence on your community?

The first weeks of the contest brought many letters; and more than three-quarters of them served to apprise us of a misunderstanding. The contestants seemed generally to believe that we wished literal answers, examination paper fashion, to the six questions. That is far from our intention. The questions were intended merely as a guide, to indicate what we really wanted. Which is this:

We want letters of not more than 500 words giving your opinion on your local newspapers. We will give the prizes to the most intelligent letters, whether or no they answer any or all of those questions—disregard them entirely if they hamper the free expression of your opinion.

### The Conditions

THE letters must be not more than 500 words long.

They must be in our hands on or before April 15, at which time the contest closes.

The prizes are as follows: \$50 for the best letter concerning the local newspapers in each of the following American cities:

Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham, Alabama; Phoenix, Arizona; Little Rock, Arkansas; Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Francisco, California; Denver, Colorado; Washington, D. C.; Jacksonville, Florida; Atlanta, Augusta, Georgia; Boise, Idaho; Chicago, Illinois; Indianapolis, Indiana; Des Moines, Iowa; Topeka, Kansas; Louisville, Kentucky; New Orleans, Louisiana; Baltimore, Maryland; Boston, Massachusetts; Detroit, Michigan; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota; Jackson, Mississippi; Kansas City and St. Louis, Missouri; Helena, Montana; Omaha, Nebraska; Reno, Nevada; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Buffalo and New York, New York; Raleigh, North Carolina; Fargo, North Dakota; Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus, Ohio; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Portland, Oregon; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee; Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas; Salt Lake City, Utah; Richmond, Virginia; Seattle and Tacoma, Washington; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Cheyenne, Wyoming.

And two special prizes of \$50 each for the best letter concerning the newspapers of any city or town not mentioned in the above list

\$2,900 in Prizes





We are retail clothiers.  
We know the problems  
that face the retail merchant.  
We have solved them,  
successfully.  
We have built up a great  
clientele among men and  
young men who demand the  
best clothes.  
We want to branch out,  
want to be represented in  
more large towns—  
By merchants who can do  
justice to a line such as ours.  
Interested?  
Then write us.

Rogers Peet & Company  
New York City

258 Broadway 842 Broadway 1302 Broadway  
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

**Velvet**  
THE  
SMOOTHEST  
TOBACCO

Burley tobacco.  
Different  
from other  
smokes.  
Try it.  
10 cents  
At all  
dealers

## KILL THE RATS!

Join the thousands who are using the wonderful  
bacteriological preparation discovered by Dr. Jean  
Danyisz of the Pasteur Institute, Paris.

## DANYSZ VIRUS

(DANNIS VIRUS)  
Deadly to rats and mouselike rodents but harmless to  
other animals, birds, and human beings. The rodents  
die in the open. Used with striking success in England,  
France, Russia, Holland and the United States.  
USE—a small house, one tube; ordinary dwelling,  
three to six tubes; for each five thousand square feet floor  
space in factories, one dozen. PRICE—one tube 75c,  
three tubes \$1.75, per dozen \$6.00.

INDEPENDENT CHEMICAL COMPANY  
Dept. 3, 72 Front Street, New York City

## IRON AND WIRE FENCES

For All Purposes High Grade Catalog Free  
ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY & FENCE CO.  
1218 East 24th Street INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

## Brickbats and Bouquets

THE beam-filled eye of COLLIER'S is too  
busy looking for evil elsewhere to  
catch the errors in the proof sheets of  
that self-esteeming magazine.  
—San Francisco (Cal.) *News Letter*.

COLLIER'S is doing conspicuous work for  
the American people in awakening the  
public conscience to the national wrongs  
of the day, not only in politics but in  
"big business," and its influence is felt  
from ocean to ocean.  
—Silver City (N. Mex.) *Enterprise*.

The editor of COLLIER'S, who came to  
Kansas with a message, was another illus-  
tration of what a fool a man can make of  
himself if nobody interferes.  
—Hutchison (Kans.) *News*.

This week the amused COLLIER'S offers  
a prize to the first standpat Kansas editor  
who can translate into good sense one sen-  
tence in the "resolutions" adopted by the  
"association." Here is the sentence:  
Resolved, That the association sees nothing  
but hope and promise in its apprecia-  
tion of present conditions or of prophetic  
visions.

COLLIER'S is a great and far-sighted  
journal, and it can well afford to dismiss  
with a smile the gratuitous insult offered  
Mr. Hapgood by the standpat editors. They  
do not represent to any degree worth men-  
tion the sentiment of the Kansas people  
or of the Kansas editors.

—Kansas City (Mo.) *Star*.

Mr. Hearst has given COLLIER'S a valu-  
able bit of advertising, and whetted the  
public appetite for its treatment of Hearst  
and Hearstism. And the more the Amer-  
ican people know about the Hearst style  
and method of journalism the better it will  
be for the American commonwealth.  
—Detroit (Mich.) *Saturday Night*.

Another way to swell the postal revenue  
is to answer COLLIER'S WEEKLY's query as  
to your favorite newspaper. . . . Thank  
you.—New York City *Mail*.

The "Comment on Congress" is wonder-  
fully effective out here in Ohio. Speakers  
quote from it and the people read it.  
ALLEN ALBERT,  
Columbus (Ohio) *News*.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH...  
We want to congratulate you on the  
concise masterly reports that have come  
to us each week through COLLIER'S, and  
thank you for keeping us informed as to  
how our Senators voted on the various  
schedules.  
ROSCOE W. EARDLEY.

Permit me to say that in my judgment  
your comment about Congress, appearing  
weekly in COLLIER'S, is doing a great work  
in informing the people of this country  
what is going on in their national law-  
making body.  
JOSEPH E. NORWOOD,  
Editor, the *Gazette*, Magnolia, Miss.

1728 CONNECTICUT AVE., N. W.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Much to my disgust, I find in your issue  
of the 18th of February an inspired article on  
"The Aldrich Credit and Currency Plan."  
How much were you paid for the publi-  
cation of this article?  
And why have you not put "Adv." at the  
end thereof?

For I refuse to believe that your edi-  
tors are so crassly ignorant of finance as  
to swallow, without vigorous protest, the  
"Suggested Plan for Monetary Legislation  
submitted to the National Monetary Com-  
mission by Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich,"  
which you foolishly advise people to send  
for copies of.  
HENRY C. STUART.

# Barrett Specification Roofs



200,000 square feet  
Barrett Specification Roofs  
on Minnesota & Ontario Power Co.'s Plant

## Big High-Grade Roofs

THE Minnesota & Ontario Power Co.  
faced a familiar problem in 1909 when  
it planned its big buildings at International  
Falls, Minnesota. The total roof area was  
200,000 square feet.

If they used a tin roof, the cost would be  
considerable, and the expense of painting regu-  
larly would be very heavy. A Ready Roofing  
would be cheap at the beginning, but it would  
also require continuous painting. This is one  
of the fundamental weaknesses common to all  
ready roofings which makes them absolutely  
unfitted for use on permanent structures.

They finally decided to use a Barrett Spec-  
ification Roof of Coal Tar Pitch, Felt and  
Gravel. This was the natural and right  
solution. Such roofs have been in use for  
fifty years, and for large commercial and  
manufacturing buildings, they enjoy almost a  
monopoly on account of their record of eco-  
nomical service.

In deciding upon a Barrett Specification  
Roof, the Minnesota & Ontario Power Com-  
pany made certain—

That there would be no maintenance ex-  
penses such as painting every few years;

That there would be no leaks or troubles;

That they would have a fire retardant roof;

And that the net cost per year of service  
would be lower than that of any other type of  
covering known.

For economy, for satisfaction and security,  
Barrett Specification Roofs should be used on  
all first class buildings.

Copy of the Barrett Specification will be  
sent free on request. Address nearest office.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pitts-  
burg, Cincinnati, Kansas City,  
Minneapolis, New Orleans, Seattle,  
London, England.



## Boat and Engine Book FREE

Just like a 30-  
Footer only  
smaller

Do not think of Buying a Launch or Engine  
until you see our Handsome Book  
WHICH EXPLAINS FOUR  
WONDERFUL  
LAUNCH  
BARGAINS

Only \$121  
for this complete 16-ft. Launch—3 H. P. guar-  
anteed self-starting Engine, weedless Wheel and  
Rudder. Result of 30 years' expe-  
rience. Money back if not as repre-  
sented. Write for free catalog  
today.

Special Bargains in Weeco reversible,  
self-starting engines to those building  
or buying their own hulls. Engine  
controlled by one lever.

C. T. WRIGHT ENGINE CO.  
112 Canal Street, Greenville, Mich.

PATENTS START FACTORIES PATENT SECURED OR  
FEE RETURNED  
Start right. Free Book—How to obtain, finance  
and promote patents. Send sketch, free search.  
FARNHAM & SUES, Pat. Attys., Ad. 51, Washington, D.C.

LOTS OF FUN FOR A DIME  
Ventriloquist's Double Throat  
Loads of Fun  
Double Throat Co., Dept. J, Frenchtown, N. J.

## \$40 2 H. P. COMPLETE

With fittings, including  
propeller and shafting,  
starting box,  
wiring, etc.

This is a powerful engine  
for High Speed Boats, complete  
with all fittings. Absolutely  
Reliable. Extra Power and  
Extra Wear. Compact,  
Silent, Low running cost.  
Perfect two-cycle, reversing  
engine. 2 Year Guarantee.  
So simple a woman or child can  
run it. Used in Govern-  
ment Harbor Service and  
Chicago Police Boats.  
3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 H.P.  
—PRICES ARE IN PROPORTION.  
Special Prices to Boat Builders  
and Agents.  
Our Engine book No. 12 B contains valuable  
facts about Marine Engines and describes complete line.  
Free on request. Northwestern Steel & Iron Works  
704 Spring St., Eau Claire, Wis.

GRAY MOTORS 3 H.P. \$60  
Largest marine gasoline en-  
gine concern in the world. 3  
H.P. Pumping and Stationary  
guaranteed to develop 4 h.p. Made Motor \$65.00. Write for Ma-  
chine or Farm Engine Catalog.  
GRAY MOTOR CO. 328 Leif St., Detroit, Mich.

## Bronze Memorial Tablets

To special designs, furnished free. Illustrated booklet.  
JNO. WILLIAMS, INC., Foundry, 552 West 27th St., New York

## If you want the most Beautiful Floors

## Beautiful Furniture and Woodwork

use wax; and the "quality" wax for a rich finish is

## Old English Wax

because it is made without stint—contains more of the hard (expen-  
sive) imported wax which gives that rich, subdued lustre famous in  
the Old English finish; it is this "quality" which makes Old English  
go much farther and outlast most other finishes.

Old English never shows scratches from heel or furniture, never  
catches dust. A 50c. can will cover a large room and give about  
a year's wear.

## Send for Free Sample and Book

"Beautiful Floors, Their Finish and Care." Read up on the proper  
way to finish new floors, old floors, kitchen, pantry and bathroom  
floors; clean and polish hardwood or pine floors; care for  
waxed, varnished and shellaced floors; fill floor cracks; finish  
furniture and interior woodwork, etc.

A. S. Boyle & Co., 1923 West 8th St., Cincinnati, O.

"BRIGHTENER" wonderfully cleans and  
preserves all finishes—wax, varnish, shellac.  
SAMPLE FREE

A. S.  
Boyle  
& Co.  
Send Book-  
let and FREE  
Sample so I can  
try Old English at  
home.

Name.....  
Address.....

My dealer is.....

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



*Rauch & Lang  
Electrics*

## Enclosed Chain—or Shaft Drive

In this car you can have the drive you prefer. Both are efficient, reliable, strong and quiet.

Our factory facilities and long experience enable us to attain the maximum results in every department of electric brougham construction.

We get the maximum mileage and power and have brought operation down to perfect simplicity.

We build the entire car, with only one standard—the highest possible.

One look at a Rauch & Lang car is sufficient to convince anyone who has good taste—knows mechanics and electricity—of our standard. If you are not familiar with the two latter, bring someone who is.

Exide Batteries are standard equipment. The new "Ironclad" Exide and the Edison Battery can be furnished. Pneumatic or Rauch & Lang Motz High-Efficiency Cushion Tires are optional.

Rauch & Lang agents, in all the principal cities, will gladly show you the car and arrange demonstrations—or we will forward our art portfolio on request.

THE RAUCH & LANG CARRIAGE COMPANY  
2289 W. Twenty-Fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio

(79)

## Ever-Ready Safety Razor

With 12 Blades

Buy it—  
Try it—

If you don't say that the Ever-Ready is the greatest razor ever made—irrespective of price—we'll give back your dollar.

The complete 12 bladed outfit, in fine case, \$1.00.

Extra Ever-Ready blades 10¢ for 50¢. Sold by dealers everywhere.

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CO.  
Makers - New York

J. Prentice Kellogg, Frederic Gallatin, Jr., Chas. H. Blair, Jr., Wm. A. Larned

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

Geo. P. Schmidt, Albert R. Gallatin

## Schmidt & Gallatin

111 Broadway, New York

### BANKERS AND BROKERS

Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash  
Loan Money on marketable collateral  
Receive Deposits subject to check, and  
Allow Interest on Daily Balances

### STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

is carefully organized to give immediate and accurate information on all matters pertaining to securities. This Department is open at all times to those interested in securities and appreciates any opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness.

### UNBIASED JUDGMENT AND DIS- INTERESTED ADVICE ASSURED

Selected lists of investment securities to meet individual needs sent on application.

## \$1 BREATHE-RITE

If you have any regard for your personal appearance, or your health, you should wear a BREATHE-RITE brace. The BREATHE-RITE brace holds the body gently but firmly erect, whether walking, sitting or standing. It corrects round shoulders and strengthens the back. Made of white, washable elastic fabric. A blessing for growing boys and girls. One size fits anybody. You Can't Breathe Wrong with BREATHE-RITE. Sent prepaid anywhere on receipt of price—One Dollar.

BREATHE RITE MFG. CO., Room 102, 45 West 34th Street, New York

## Story-Writing

and JOURNALISM taught by mail; MSS. revised and sold on commission. Send for free booklet, "Writing for Profit"; tells how; gives proof. The National Press Association, 54 The Rail-way, Indianapolis

FREE SAMPLE goes with first letter. Something new. Every firm wants it. Orders \$1.00 to \$100.00. Big demand everywhere. Nice pleasant business. Write at once for free sample and particulars. METALLIC MFG. CO., 418 N. Clark, CHICAGO

## Brickbats and Bouquets

I THINK the stand of COLLIER'S is a patriotic one, and that the newspapers of the country which care more for fair play, in behalf of the people they propose to serve than for the money of a millionaire fraudulent advertiser, should join it in furthering the good work so well undertaken.

T. J. MABRY,  
Editor the Clovis Journal.

Anybody who reads COLLIER'S either does so from curiosity or as a joke, or they are inoculated and are fiends.

—The Enid (Okla.) Events.

Mr. Irwin's first two articles portend a splendid contribution to the history of American journalism, and as one of the fraternity I wish to preserve the series.

M. L. H. ODEA,  
Manager of Chamber of Commerce.

LEWIS'S MAGAZINE, Liverpool, England.  
COLLIER'S WEEKLY, New York.

Gentlemen—I read COLLIER'S WEEKLY, and have done for many years, because, as a progressive Briton, I must know what is going on in America; and whatever impression I may get from other papers published, I feel that from COLLIER'S I always get the truth. Your comments on matters relating to the United Kingdom are always correct. In fact, you forecasted the result of the last general election with the most deadly accuracy, and summed up the entire political situation in a most masterly manner in the briefest editorial I have ever read.

I simply could not do without COLLIER'S.  
Faithfully yours, C. BRUNNING,  
Editor-Manager.

The letter, which has caused the whole country to wonder why Hearst considers it necessary to yell before he is hit, is tense with boiled-down apprehension. Here it is:

COLLIER'S WEEKLY and Mr. Norman Hapgood, editor of COLLIER'S WEEKLY, 416 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

Sirs—With reference to your proposed libelous attack upon Mr. Hearst in the Irwin article:

I am instructed to and do hereby notify you that you will be held criminally and civilly responsible for the false statements contained therein.

Yours truly, CLARENCE J. SHEARN.

Even the publisher of COLLIER'S was puzzled, as is indicated in his reply here given: Dear Sir—While it is a fact that COLLIER'S contemplates publishing a series of articles on the American Newspaper, I do not see why the inference should necessarily follow that these articles are to be criminally libelous to Mr. W. R. Hearst.

We shall certainly be prepared to accept full responsibility for the truth of anything we print about Mr. Hearst.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT J. COLLIER.

Clarence J. Shearn, 140 Nassau Street, New York City.

Hearst was so tormented by the prospect of basking under the COLLIER searchlight that his attorney also wrote a letter to Mr. Irwin, but confined his threat merely to criminal libel without hope of pecuniary balm.

Now the question is: What so fearful wounds does Hearst anticipate that only a court prosecution will assuage them?

—San Francisco (Cal.) Bulletin.

Speaking of the "Police Gazette," Topeka has a barber shop which subscribes to "Life" and COLLIER'S.

—Topeka (Kans.) Capital.

The fidelity with which you have endeavored to protect the American public from the subtle and persistent power of wealth, political tricksters, and traitors will be rewarded by the loyalty of a vast number of the most intelligent readers of our country. The greater the wrongs, the more powerfully must they be combated. So, good luck to you and more power to your shoulder. Very truly yours,

R. J. BEATTIE.



## SURBRUG'S ARCADIA MIXTURE

In each pound there are three to four hundred pipefuls—it costs \$2.00 per pound—three-quarters of a cent a pipe.

If you smoke five pipes a day it's less than four cents—five hours of pleasure for four cents—certainly ARCADIA is cheap enough for you to smoke.

Send 10 Cents for a sample of the most perfect tobacco known.

THE SURBRUG CO., 81 Dey Street, New York

## PARIS GARTERS



A STEIN & Co. Makers  
504 Center Ave.  
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

## A Happy Marriage

Every man and woman, particularly those entered upon matrimony, should possess the new and valuable book by William H. Walling, A. M., M. D., which sensibly treats of the sexual relations of both sexes, and, as well, how and when to advise son or daughter.

Unequalled endorsement of the press, ministry, legal and medical professions.

It contains in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.  
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.  
Knowledge a Father Should Have.  
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.  
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.  
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.  
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.  
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.  
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.  
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in One Volume, Illustrated, \$2, Postpaid

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

PURITAN PUB. CO., 774 Ferry Bldg., PHILA., PA.

## Rémoh Gems

Not Imitations  
The greatest triumph of the electric furnace—a marvelously reconstructed gem. Looks like a diamond—wears like a diamond—brilliance guaranteed forever—stands filing, fire and acid like a diamond. Has no paste, foil or artificial backing. Set only in 14 Karat Solid gold mountings. 1-30th the cost of diamonds. Guaranteed to contain no glass—will cut glass. Sent on approval. Money cheerfully refunded if not perfectly satisfactory. Write today for our De-Luxe Jewel Book—it's free for the asking. Address—

Rémoh  
Jewelry Co.  
543 N. Broadway  
St. Louis, Mo.

I TEACH BY MAIL  
WRITE FOR MY FREE BOOK  
"How to Become a Good Penman"  
and beautiful specimens. Your name elegantly written on a card if you enclose stamp. Write today. Address  
F. W. TAMBLYN, 416 Meyer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.